DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 228 032 SE 040 900

AUTHOR	Vandenberg, Lela; And Others
TITLE	Nutrition and Food--Education, Policy, and Practice: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. #9.
INSTITUTION	Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Non-Formal Education Information Center.
PUB DATE	82
NOTE	74p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, Michigan State University, 237 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1034.
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Annotated Bibliographies; Developing Nations; *Dietetics; Eating Habits; *Food; Food Standards; Foreign Countries; *Health Programs; Information Sources; Mass Media; Nonformal Education; *Nutrition; *Nutrition Instruction; Policy; *Program Descriptions; Program Evaluation
IDENTIFIERS	Food Consumption; Food Supply; *Nutrition Education Research

ABSTRACT

Provided is an annotated bibliography of selected, non-formal publications related to nutrition and development. Entries are presented, alphabetically by author, in six sections. The first section contains practical manuals and materials, and references on: nutrition education projects and programs; training for fieldworkers; nutrition education research; and mass media use, especially radio, in promoting healthy nutritional practices. The second section includes references on planning and evaluating nutrition programs, as well as descriptive reports; integrated development projects with a nutrition component; nutrition research; and food and nutrition policy issues. The third section contains references on food-related patterns and practices in various regional areas, and suggestions and instructions for preparing nutritious foods with locally grown products. The fourth section cites newsletters and periodicals, including those focusing exclusively on nutrition and related issues, and those that regularly contain articles of interest on food, nutrition, and hunger. The fifth section lists organizations working in some capacity toward the solution of nutrition, food, and hunger problems. The sixth section lists recent acquisitions (without annotations) received as the bibliography was being prepared. Because of the "fugitive" nature of many materials, full information on document sources is included. (JN)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED228032

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Non-Formal Education Information Center

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

SE040900

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY #9

Nutrition and Food--Education, Policy, and Practice: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography

Prepared by
Lela Vandenberg, Crissy Kateregga,
and the staff of the
Non-Formal Education Information Center

1982

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER
College of Education, Michigan State University
237 Erickson Hall
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1034, USA

(517) 355-5522

This series of Annotated Bibliographies is published by the Non-Formal Education Information Center in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, Bureau of Science and Technology, Office of Education.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 5

Introduction 7

1.0 Nutrition Education and Training. 11

2.0 Food and Nutrition Policy, Programs, and Research 29

3.0 Food Production, Preparation, and Consumption 49

4.0 Newsletters and Periodicals 57

5.0 Organizations 67

6.0 Recent Acquisitions 73

The Staff of the Non-Formal Education Information Center 76

FOREWORD

Through its series of Annotated Bibliographies, the Non-Formal Education Information Center seeks to facilitate the sharing of materials among those actively engaged in non-formal education for development. The field of non-formal education is being built not only by a diverse transnational network of researchers and practitioners, but also by persons who are themselves the beneficiaries of non-formal education. For this reason, relevant literature is burgeoning from a variety of sources often eluding those most eager to access it.

In the years that the Non-Formal Education Information Center has been in operation nutrition has consistently been cited by many network participants as a priority area. This annotated bibliography entitled "Nutrition and Food -- Education, Policy, and Practice" attempts to share some of the NFE literature with those concerned about nutrition and development. It has been compiled from the resource collection of the Non-Formal Education Information Center and is the ninth in our series of annotated bibliographies.

No. 1 Women in Development

No. 2 Non-Formal Education and Health

No. 3 Literacy and Basic Education

No. 4 Projects, Training, and Strategies for Generating Income

No. 5 Managing Development Projects

No. 6 Children: Health, Education, and Change

No. 7 Non-Formal Education and the Handicapped in Developing Countries

No. 8 Appropriate Technology

No. 9 Nutrition and Food--Education, Policy, and Practice

The reader of our bibliography series will notice that some publications and resources are annotated in more than one bibliography. This reflects the topical complexity of the field of non-formal education as well as the extent to which subareas of the field have become integrated to deal with the issues and problems confronted.

The materials included in this bibliography have been brought to our attention by persons in the worldwide NFE network, thus giving a sense of the ways in which many are addressing this important area. Because of the "fugitive" nature of many of the materials, we have included full information on document sources to assist readers in acquiring items of interest.

Though many staff members made important contributions to this bibliography, special acknowledgement is due to Sara Cummins, Evelyn Price, Karen Collamore Sullivan, Linda Gire Vavrus, and Carolyn Andree. In recognition of others who have contributed to this publication the last page lists individuals who have served on the Center staff between 1976 and 1982.

We welcome suggestions from our readers and invite new contributions related to this emerging area of interest.

Mary Joy Pigozzi
Director
Non-Formal Education Information Center

INTRODUCTION

Despite decades of development efforts to erradicate them, malnutrition and hunger are still very serious problems in the world today. One author[1] cites a 1979 World Bank estimate that 1,000 million people in the world are getting too little food energy. (Their statistics also show that people in low-income countries, on the average, consume only 91% of calories required daily, as compared with 131% in industrialized countries.[2]) In the mid-70's the Food and Agricultural Organization estimated that more than 400 million people were seriously undernourished. Today they call the world food situation "dangerously fragile" and warn that it could deteriorate rapidly without "increasingly self-reliant action in the developing world" coupled with widespread international action.[3]

Aiming to contribute to informed international action, the Non-Formal Education Information Center has compiled this bibliography from our resource collection on non-formal education and development. It is organized into the following sections:

1.0 Nutrition Education and Training: contains practical manuals and materials, as well as references on nutrition education projects and programs; training for fieldworkers; nutrition education research; and the use of mass media, especially radio, in promoting healthy nutritional practices.

2.0 Food and Nutrition Policy, Programs, and Research: includes references on planning and evaluating nutrition programs, as well as descriptive reports; integrated development projects with a nutrition component; research on nutrition; and food and nutrition policy issues.

3.0 Food Production, Preparation, and Consumption: contains references on food-related patterns and practices in various regional areas; and suggestions and instructions for preparing nutritious foods with locally-grown products.

4.0 Newsletters and Periodicals: includes both those that focus exclusively on nutrition and related issues, and those that regularly contain articles of interest on nutrition, food, and hunger.

5.0 Organizations: includes those working in some capacity towards the solution of nutrition, food, and hunger problems.

---

1 Pirie, N.W. "Realistic Approaches to Third World Food Supplies." 1982.
2 World Bank. World Development Report, 1980.
3 FAO. World Food Problems: The Main Issues in 1982.

6.0 Recent Acquisitions: lists documents received by the NFE Center as the final copy of the bibliography was being prepared.

Several themes and issues weave together the sections of the bibliography. It is clear from many of the references that malnutrition is not an isolated problem. It is linked to level of income, social class, health, education, child mortality, food production systems, age, and even gender--girls and women being generally more undernourished than boys and men. Thus many authors advocate a systemic or integrated approach, in which nutrition components are a part of health, education, and agricultural programs of wider scope.

There seems to be much disagreement among the references cited here about the causes of, and thus the solutions to, problems of hunger and malnutrition. Causes given range from those due to perceived inadequacies of the malnourished people themselves--ignorance of healthy nutrition practices, inadequate income, overpopulation, and inequitable distribution of food within families; to those due to the inadequacies of social systems--economic and political interests, inequitable distribution of food nationally and internationally, and corporate control of food production systems. Solutions also vary, depending on the underlying assumptions about causes. For example, the value of food aid, such as food for work or supplementary feeding programs, is a controversial issue. Some contend that it is essential for the survival of those in overpopulated, poverty-stricken areas, while others condemn it for creating dependency, stifling local initiative, undermining local food production, and not reaching those who need it most.

Many agree that nutrition education is crucial to successful nutrition programs, and there is increasing attention to its political role in building awareness of the socio-economic and political causes of hunger. Some criticize traditional approaches to nutrition education for focusing exclusively on the nutritive aspects of food and the relation of nutrients to disease, while neglecting questions of distribution, access to food, and control over food producing resources. More participation of people in planning their own nutrition education programs is called for, as a first step towards helping people understand underlying causes.

One final theme which stands out concerns the primary victims of malnutrition--children. According to a World Bank estimate, between one-third and two-thirds of all child deaths in

developing countries are caused by malnutrition.[4] Many of the references are concerned with children's health, child-feeding programs, and parental involvement in programs to fight child malnutrition. The importance of breastfeeding is also reiterated in discussions of the controversy over breast versus bottlefeeding. Although there are many differences of opinion on why malnutrition exists and how to eradicate it, the concern for children is universal. We present this bibliography in the hope that this concern will continue to motivate intensified efforts against hunger worldwide.

--Lela Vandenberg

---

4 World Bank, op. cit., p.54.

1.0 NUTRITION EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Agency for International Development (AID). Nutrition Education in Child Feeding Programs in the Developing Countries. n.d. AID, Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Designed for village workers, this manual suggests two purposes for child-feeding programs: (1) to add food to children's diets, and (2) to teach parents what can be done to improve the nutritional status of their children. The impact of food-aid programs can be heightened if the two are integrated. The manual includes technical information on the foods that children need for growth, protection from illness, and energy. It gives examples of different foods, and discusses environmental factors which contribute to a child's nutritional health. Also included are guidelines to help village nutrition workers in setting goals, teaching effectively, working with mothers of preschool children, and working with children in the school feeding programs. 44 pp. (A Spanish version, Educacion Sobre Nutrition en Programas de Alimentacion Infantil en los Paises en Desarrollo, is also available.)

****

Aarons, Audrey and Hugh Hawes. CHILD-to-child. 1979. Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, England, UK.

Manual of ways in which children can help themselves, their younger brothers and sisters, and other children in their community, in the areas of health care, nutrition, and play. Addressed to parents, teachers, health workers, and others who work with children, the book describes ways in which needs can be identified, learning activities for children organized, and effectiveness of activities assessed. Included are ideas and instructions for making toys, conducting a community health survey, and preparing drinks for dehydrated children. 104 pp.

****

American Public Health Association. "But Why Aren't You Breastfeeding Your Baby?" Salubritas. Vol. 2, No. 3, July 1978. American Public Health Association International Health Programs, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Mothers in developing countries are increasingly turning to artificial feeding instead of breastfeeding, under the misconception that it is best for the baby. The article points out that health workers rather than mothers need to learn that lactation is possible even in poorly nourished women, since the role of health workers is that of teaching mothers why breastmilk is best. Undernourishment in mothers does not have a pronounced effect on the concentration of the main components in human milk. More dangers are associated with bottle-feeding. Commercial food companies are cited as contributors to artificial feeding practices. pp. 1-3.

****

Andersson, Britt-Marie, Fantaya Ashagre, Roland Eksmyr, Abeba Gobezie, Yngve Hofvander, Ruth Selinus, and Thyra Svensson. Handbook of Health and Nutrition. 1969. Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, P.O. Box 5654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Acquaints reader with the functions, nutritional needs, and diseases of the human body. Basic nutrition is explained with an emphasis on the function of nutrients in various foods. One chapter explains the general health and specific nutritional needs of infants and young children. Other sections include an illustrated description of how the human body functions and information on basic hygiene and common diseases and their treatments. This document may be used as a textbook when accompanied by explanations from instructor. Designed for use in Ethiopia, however contains information applicable to other areas. 102 pp.

****

Astawa, I.B. "The Banjar System: Traditional Balinese Community Organization as a Vehicle for Family Planning and Nutrition Education." In Ross Kidd and Nat Colletta (eds.), Tradition for Development: Indigenous Structures and Folk Media in Non-Formal Education. 1980. German Foundation for International Development and International Council for Adult Education, Post 30 03 80, Hans-Bockler-Str. 5, 5300 Bonn 3, Federal Republic of Germany.

Describes a family planning program in Bali, Indonesia, that worked through "banjars"--traditional self-help communities or sub-units of villages. One section of the article discusses the nutrition component of the program. Since malnutrition is a significant factor in the high infant mortality rate, this component was initiated as a response to families' reluctance to accept family planning because of fears about their children's survival. It involved the provision of nutritional and health services, and advice and information about growing and preparing nutritional foods. pp. 259-271.

****

Balcomb, John. "Enlisting Fathers in the Fight Against Malnutrition." UNICEF News. Vol. 92, No. 2, 1977. UNICEF Public Information Division, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Highlights the necessity of fathers, as well as mothers, understanding the nutritional needs of their children. In rural Kenya, where the project described in this article took place, men have the final decision as to what their children are fed. It became obvious that training only the village women in nutrition was inadequate. A program was established to educate both mothers and fathers in the practical application of nutrition education to daily meal planning. The program reduced the percentage of malnourished children in the area by a significant amount. pp. 9-11.

****

Brown, Judith E. and Richard C. Brown. Finding the Causes of Child Malnutrition: A Community Handbook for Developing Countries. 1979. Task Force on World Hunger, Presbyterian Church in the United States, 341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308, USA.

Handbook designed for health workers who want to eliminate protein-energy malnutrition of children in their communities. It provides practical guidelines for determining whether such malnutrition exists, identifying food problems, and determining methods to deal with the problems that have been identified. In the appendices are instructions on measuring arm circumference, finding a child's birth date, and measuring weight-for-age and weight-for-length. Also included are additional sources of information and English-system weight lists. 73 pp. (The publication is available in French as Manuel pour la Lutte Contre la Malnutrition des Enfants.)

****

Cameron, Margaret and Ingue Hofvander. Manuel on Feeding Infants and Young Children. 1976. Protein Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

An illustrated manual designed for professionals and auxiliary workers in developing countries. The publication is designed to provide useful information on how to improve the health and nutrition of infants, young children and mothers. It includes a special section on translating simple teaching materials into local languages; a bibliography of scientific literature for those wishing more information on the topics considered; and a glossary of botanical and alternative names for commonly used baby food ingredients. 184 pp. (Also available in French and Spanish.)

****

Cast, Marian and Ofelia Paderes. "An Education in Nutrition." Dialogue. Summer/Fall 1978. International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Part of a special issue on health care and its effects on development. Discusses nutrition education strategies in "scale clinics" for children under five in Papua New Guinea, and identifies problems that make the use of these strategies difficult. Outlines a nutrition teaching unit for parents, health workers, and students. Also describes weekly radio programs about nutrition, recent improvements in subsistence agriculture, and nutrition strategies for school children. In English, French and Spanish. pp. 12-17.

****

Colle, Royal D. "Guatemala Project: The Traditional Laundering Place as a Nonformal Health Education Setting." Convergence. Vol. 10, No. 2, 1977. International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2, Canada.

Describes the Pila Project in Guatemala, which used audio-cassette recorders to communicate health and nutrition messages to Guatemalan women. pp. 32-40.

****

Colle, Royal D. and Susana Fernandez de Colle. The Communication Factor in Health and Nutrition Programs: A Case Study from Guatemala. Revised, 1979. Available from Royal D. Colle, Department of Communication Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA.

Prepared as a teaching unit for the World Health Organization, this document provides step-by-step guidelines for developing culturally appropriate communications projects. It is based on the experience of the Pila Project in Guatemala in which audio-cassette recorders were used to communicate health and nutrition messages to Guatemalan women. The Pila outdoor public laundering center, where women spend time daily, was selected as a communication center, where information was broadcast in story form. 69 pp.

****

Cook, Thomas M. and Susan T. Romweber. Radio Advertising Techniques, and Nutrition Education: A Summary of a Field Experiment in the Philippines and Nicaragua. 1977. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Manhoff International, Inc., 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

Details two projects, one in the Philippines, the other in Nicaragua, which used radio advertising to reach a major portion of the maternal population with educational messages about good health and nutrition for their children. Radio messages were developed in cooperation with local health and nutrition authorities, using local people and targeted towards specified segments of the population. Comparative studies from before, during and after completion of the 12 month projects, show a substantial increase in mothers' understanding of the health and nutrition information presented in the radio announcements. 67 pp.

****

de Hertaing, I. Rotsart and J. Courtejoie. Education Nutritionelle. n.d. Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, P.O. Box 1977, Kangu-Mayombe, Zaire.

This manual on nutrition education is one of a series of 16 manuals in French directed at health and nutrition workers and teachers. Additional topics include pharmacology, tropical diseases, and laboratory techniques. Other materials published by the Bureau include a package of pictures and posters on a wide range of health topics (text in both English and French) and a series of 32 illustrated brochures aimed at a general audience. Brochures discuss health protection, maternal and child health, health education in schools, rural medical facilities, and health and tradition.

****

de Hertaing, I. Rotsart and J. Courtejoie. Nutrition. 1975. Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, P.O. Box 1977, Kangu-Mayombe, Zaire.

A guide for nutrition educators, this manual underlines the importance of tact, respect, and developing a dialogical relationship with mothers of malnourished children. Chapters deal with the basic elements of nutrition; child nutrition; and the content, methods, and techniques of nutrition education. Annexes include recipes and other useful information. A series of colorful educational posters is also available to be used with the manual. In French. 287 pp.

****

de Hertaing, I. Rotsart and J. Courtejoie. L'Enfant et la Sante. 1980. Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, B.P. 1977, Kangu-Mayombe, Zaire.

A practical manual for the community-health paraprofessional aiming to illuminate the health and nutritional needs and problems of children. Deals extensively with the causes, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of a wide range of diseases, including malnutrition, emphasizing the link between health and social, economic, cultural, and psychological factors. Calls for an integration of curative practices with preventive measures and family health education. In French. 478 pp.

****

Devadas, Rajammal P. "Nutrition Education." Prospects. Vol. 11, No. 1, 1981. Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Briefly explains the need for nutrition education, then examines in more detail methods and locations for various kinds of nutrition education programs. Also evaluates the effectiveness of these programs in statistical terms. pp. 3-12.

****

D'Heer, A. Une Nourriture Saine. n.d. Project-Soya, B.P. 110, Kananga, Zaire.

Two volumes for rural health workers that provide essential information on nutrition. Volume 1 (48 pp.) summarizes topics such as maternal and child nutrition and the use of soya and vegetables in food preparation. Volume 2 (80 pp.) suggests methods and materials for stimulating discussions on the topics outlined in the first volume. In French.

****

Drummond, Therese. Using the Method of Paulo Freire in Nutrition Education: An Experimental Plan for Community Action in Northeast Brazil. Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series No. 3. 1975. Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Savage Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

Presents one woman's attempt to help the citizens of four rural villages in Brazil develop a critical awareness of the causes and consequences of child malnutrition and to take action to alleviate it. After the author had investigated the nutritional habits of the villagers, a series of community meetings were held to discuss the problem. Poster "codes" stimulated dialogue, which led to a plan involving elected community members as coordinators to keep track of the growth of children in their areas, and to give parents advice on sources of protein and medical help. 54 pp.

****

Durana, Ines, with Huberte Guatreau et al. Teaching Strategies for Primary Health Care: A Syllabus. 1980. The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, USA.

A practical syllabus for training middle-level paramedical personnel. Contains eleven chapters divided into three sections concerning social process skills, and both community and individual health. Each chapter outlines instructional content, concluding with learning strategies that tie together technical knowledge, students' experience, and the students' future roles. One chapter deals specifically with nutrition. A valuable tool for anyone involved in training primary health-care workers. 176 pp.

****

Eide, Wenche Barth. "The Nutrition Educator's Role in Access to Food." Convergence. Vol. 15, No. 1, 1982. Convergence, International Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2, Canada.

In the past, nutrition educators have been mainly concerned with the primary causes of malnutrition and the role of food and nutrients in determining an individual's nutritional status. This article argues that nutrition educators must be equally concerned with socio-economic and political questions of access to food, and with the hidden assumptions about development and poverty that underlie their work. The author presents three approaches to nutrition education and development by way of illustration: the population explosion model, which assumes that people are malnourished because there are too many people; the poverty model, which assumes that people are malnourished because of lack of resources and industry; and the conflict model, which assumes that people are malnourished because of greed and the unequal distribution of power. Admitting that reality is probably a combination of these models, she sketches a framework for understanding the relationship between food preferences and availability, the socio-economic context, and nutrition; and urges nutrition educators to analyze the access issues that confront them. pp. 57-64.

****

Fundacion para le Educacion Permanente en Colombia (FEPEC)/Centro para el Desarrollo de la Educacion No-Formal (CEDEN). Desarrollo Infantil y Educacion No-Formal. 1977. FEPEC/CEDEN, Apartado Aereo 53372, Bogota, D.E., Colombia

Reports on a study of non-formal education and child development which involved families and communities in efforts to improve the nutrition, health, and psychological well-being of their children. Sections of the report describe the design of the study and its theoretical framework, the first nine months of its implementation, and the results of a formative evaluation. The report also includes a bibliography on infant nutrition and development. In Spanish. 93 pp.

****

Ghosh, Shanti. The Feeding and Care of Infants and Young Children. VHAI-CH-1 (Eng). 1976. Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), C-14 Community Centre, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi 110016, India.

Addressed to doctors, nurses, health workers, and trainers of village paraprofessionals, this book by a renowned Indian pediatrician, aims "to provide a practical background of knowledge to all those concerned with health and nutrition." Chapters deal with a variety of topics related to the nutritional needs of pregnant women and young children, diseases and infections caused by or related to malnutrition, and health and nutrition education. Annexes include valuable food-nutrient charts of local Indian Foods, supporting the books' stated main purpose "to emphasize the fact that the child can be adequately nourished with the common household food available, provided he or she is given enough of it." 118 pp. (Also available in Hindi).

****

Gordon, Gillian Mary. An Evaluation of Nutritional Education Given to Pregnant and Nursing Women in Six Communities in the Upper Region of Ghana. n.d. For further information contact the author, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK; or the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana.

This study attempts to examine the effects of nutritional education provided by the Health and Social Welfare Services in the Bawku district of the Upper Region of Ghana. The author compares the nutritional status of two groups of children--one group whose mothers were "exposed to nutrition education", and the other whose mothers "had had no contact with formal nutrition education." She states she is unable to detect improvements in the nutritional status of the children as a result of the nutrition education offered their mothers by the Child Welfare Clinics. 224 pp.

****

Griffiths, Marcia. Mothers Speak and Nutrition Educators Listen: Formative Evaluation for a Nutrition Communications Project. Volumes I and II. 1980. Manoff International Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Volume I (190 pp. + appendices) describes the first stage of a project in Indonesia to design nutrition messages and materials to be disseminated through mass communication. This stage consisted of qualitative, in-depth, participative surveys "of the food, nutrition, and child-care knowledge, attitudes and practices of rural women." The report concludes with discussions and recommentations concerning the innovative 'formative evaluation process' methodology employed, and the application of the results in developing educational strategies. Volume II (116 pp. + appendices) reports on the testing of materials before dissemination. It describes sample selection, testing procedures, and results of radio messages and posters.

****

Harrison, Paul. "Training Mothers in Kenya." People. Vol. 7, No. 4, 1980. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

The author describes the Family Life Training Centre Programme in Kenya. The goal of the programme is to rehabilitate seriously malnourished children while simultaneously providing mothers with basic information on family care. Each mother stays at the Family Life Training Centre with her children for three weeks during which she participates directly in activities designed to restore the malnourished child, while also receiving practical instruction in other health and nutrition related areas such as hygiene, housekeeping, food preparation, and child development. pp. 30-31.

****

"Health Education by Open Broadcast." ICIT Report. No. 15, July 1976. (Now published as Development Communication Report.) Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Describes two non-conventional approaches using radio in teaching health and nutrition among rural adults. One method, typified by Kenya's Swahili-language radio serial on "Giving Birth and Caring for Your Children", uses humor to entertain as it teaches about health. The other approach employs advertising and is being tried in Ecuador, Nicaragua, and the Philippines. pp. 1-3.

****

Ifekwunigwe, Aaron E. "The Community Health Worker: Guidelines for Training the Community to Power the Program." In Office of International Health (OIH), U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, A Compendium of Papers on Community Health Planning Issues. International Health Planning Methods Series No. 9. n.d. For information on availability, contact: Paul Ahmed, Project Officer, OIH, 5600 Fisher Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, USA.

The author argues that health programs should be planned in close partnership with members of the local community. Given that health and nutrition are closely linked, and that agriculture is usually the economic mainstay of developing countries, he suggests that community involvement can be enhanced by enlisting the aid of local organizations and community leaders already active in agricultural projects. The author also describes the selection and training of community health workers and identifies their functions in the areas of basic health, nutrition, family planning, and environmental health. pp. 48-54.

****

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) Workshop. "Re-Thinking Food and Nutrition Education Under Changing Socio-Economic Conditions." IFDA Dossier. Vol. 25, September/October 1981. International Foundation for Development Alternatives, 2 Place du Marche, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland.

Based on the assumption that there is more to malnutrition than ignorance on the part of individuals, this report of a workshop held in Tanzania in 1978 asserts that educators must approach nutrition with a broader perspective. Workshop participants maintain that malnutrition must be fought on a national level by examining and dealing with the distribution or maldistribution of control over food production. Societal level nutritional problems are not universal and therefore must be examined in the context in which the nutrition activities are carried out. Such contexts include traditional dietary practices, food taboos, food science and technology, population, and nutritional priorities in food and agricultural research. Concludes that the socio-economic structure of a country determines the role of its nutrition educators. pp. 31-40. (This issue also includes an article on the World Health Organization's International Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes, entitled "Breast is Best" by Andy Chetley of War on Want, pp. 41-53.)

****

Jelliffe, Derrick B. and John F. Bennett. Health Education of the Tropical Mother in Feeding her Young Child. 1964. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Maternal and Child Health Service, Rockville, Maryland 20852, USA.

An instructive manual focusing on important facts relative to comprehensive nutrition practices in underprivileged areas. Includes a list of references and an appendix of recipes for preparing local foods for babies. 16 pp. (Reprinted 1971.)

****

Jones, Edna M. and Sara J. Munger. Application of Field Guide for Evaluation of Nutrition Education in Three Programs in Brazil. 1976. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

In 1975 a Field Guide (see Jones, Munger, and Altman) was developed "to help program persons to evaluate the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of their educational programs in improving food behavior, and to provide indications as to what are the most cost effective approaches." This report details the results of applying the evaluation methodology to three programs in Brazil: one used the mass media; the second used a non-formal educational approach, and the third used formal or classroom education. Results showed that with training, field personnel can effectively conduct evaluations. 69 pp.

****

Jones, Edna M., Sara J. Munger, and James W. Altman. A Field Guide for Evaluation of Nutrition Education. 1975. Agency for International Development, Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

Based on the assumption that malnutrition is largely the result of ignorance and inappropriate food habits, this guide is intended to provide nutrition educators with the methodology and basic tools to determine if their educational programs are effecting changes in food-consumption behaviors, as cost-effectively as possible. 75 pp. + appendices.

****

Jones, Edna M. and Sara J. Munger, with Maria Lourdes Cocono et al. Application of a Field Guide for Evaluation of Nutrition Education to Programs in the Philippines. 1978. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

Reports the results of an experimental study using an evaluative field guide to determine the effects of nutrition education programs on food behavior. The field guide was tested in Brazil, modified, and retested in the Philippines. The results show that "persons with no prior experience or academic training in evaluation...could, with minimum technical assistance, effectively apply the methodology and make practical use of the results." 75 pp.

****

King, Maurice, Felicity King, and Soebagio Martodipoero. Primary Child Care: A Manual for Health Workers. Book 1. 1978. Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, England, UK.

Detailed technical manual for health workers providing primary care to children. Designed to be used as a reference, the book provides instructions for examining children and identifying symptoms; diagnosing, managing, and treating illnesses; and educating family and community members to care for themselves and each other. Includes a chapter entitled "The Malnourished Child" which discusses growth, good nutrition, diseases of malnutrition, and teaching mothers how to keep their children well-nourished and care for a malnourished child. 315 pp.

****

King, Maurice, Felicity King, David Morley, Leslie Burgess, and Ann Burgess. Nutrition for Developing Countries. 1972. Available from the Oxford University Press, P.O. Box 72532, Nairobi, Kenya.

Aimed at village health workers, explains and illustrates elements of good nutrition and suggests ways in which such concepts can be communicated to villagers. Also discusses obstacles within a family or a community that prevent good nutrition, and steps which workers can take to involve community members in promoting better health. Appendices explain terminology used and the metric system. (A Spanish language edition by Maurice H. King, Alimentacion: Su Ensenanza A Nivel Familiar is available from Editorial Pax-Mexico, Apartado Postal 45-009, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico.)

****

Koshy, T. "Integrated Non-Formal Education for Mothers." Social Change: Journal of the Council for Social Development. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, March-June 1973. Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003, India.

Describes an experimental program to test the effectiveness of functional literacy and other NFE techniques in improving child-care and nutrition knowledge among pregnant women and new mothers in Indian villages. pp. 28-32.

****

Leslie, Joanne. Evaluation of Mass Media for Health and Nutrition Education: A Review of the Literature. 1978. Available from Joanne Leslie, 3252 Patterson Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, USA.

Paper presented at the joint meetings of the World Federation of Public Health Association and the Canadian Public Health Association at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 23-26 May 1978. Provides a review of the available evaluations of projects that use mass media to educate people about health and nutrition in India, the Philippines, Korea, Micronesia, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago. Evaluation outcomes have been grouped together into measurement of outreach, educational objectives, health objectives, and cost. 33 pp.

****

Leslie, Joanne. "The Use of Mass Media in Health Education Campaigns." Educational Broadcasting International. September 1978. IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854, USA.

This paper reviews 15 projects in 12 countries which used mass media for nutrition and health education. Project evaluations suggest that there is a reasonable expectation of changed behaviors and improved health and nutrition as a result of specific messages. However, the author concludes that "It seems likely that mass media education projects will be less successful as a substitute for personal contact and the direct provision of service in the health and nutrition fields than as an extension of the outreach of such interventions and as reinforcement of their messages." pp. 136-142.

****

Manoff International Inc. Educacion Nutricional por los Medios de Comunicacion Masiva: Ecuador. n.d. Manoff International Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Summary report of a nutrition education research project, conducted by the Government of Ecuador and Manoff International, which disseminated nutrition messages 10 times per day for 15 months by local radio. Based on a survey of almost 2,800 persons both before and during the project, results show that the project achieved significant changes in nutrition-related behavior, knowledge, and attitudes. In Spanish. 68 pp.

****

Manoff International, Inc. Mass Communications for Health and Nutrition Education. 1980. Manoff International, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Briefly discusses the effectiveness of mass communication, via the radio, for health and nutrition education. Gives specific examples of short radio scripts on breastfeeding from Ecuador, the Philippines, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Indonesia. Describes the International Nutrition Communication Project. 16 pp.

****

Manoff, Richard K. Innovative Uses of Mass Media for Food and Nutrition Promotion. Prepared for the Ninth Technical Group Meeting on "Nutrition and the Mass Media." 12-18 September 1976. Available from the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFN), Jamaica Centre, P.O. Box 140, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, West Indies.

Conference paper relating the experience of nutritionists in the Philippines in introducing a new way of preparing baby food to mothers. A survey was conducted of attitudes towards the new practice and short radio messages were designed to promote it without offending cultural values. Similar radio campaigns in Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic are also discussed, along with the results of a survey of radio listeners in the Dominican Republic. 20 pp.

****

Masisi, Yohana K.C. "The Chiwanda Nutrition Education Project." Journal of Adult Education: Tanzania. No. 2, August 1980. Institute of Adult Education, P.O. Box 20679, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Describes the history of the Chiwanda Nutrition Education Project in Tanzania and discusses its efforts to actively involve participants in all phases of the project. The author suggests that there are three types of participation--nominal, consultative, and responsible--and concludes that the Chiwanda project is representative of the last and highest type of participation. The success of the project can be attributed, in part, to its efforts to give each participant the opportunity to discuss issues, exert influence, vote, and know by what process decisions are reached. pp. 9-17.

****

Mbunda, Fr. D. "Education Mass Campaigns: Tanzania Experience--'Chakula Ni Uhai.'" Journal of Adult Education: Tanzania. No. 1, August 1977. Institute of Adult Education, P.O. Box 20679, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

"Chakula Ni Uhai" (Food is Life) was the subject of a mass campaign conducted in 1975 by the Institute of Adult Education in Tanzania. The Coordinating Committee sought to establish an adult education program with "structures which organize, plan, supervise, and evaluate the campaign in an integrated way" to present the issues of food production, preservation, and nutrition to the people. Radio broadcasts, along with study groups led by group advisors trained to encourage group participation, were the focus of the year's activities. The author discusses the socialist educational goals of participation and the success and problems encountered in the campaign. pp. 9-22.

****

Mejia de Pizano, Julia. "The Educational Approach within Colombia's Nutrition Plan (PAN)." International Review of Education. Vol. 26, No. 1, 1980. Unesco Institute for Education, Feldbrunnenstrasse 58, 2000 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany. For Information, contact Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Lange Voorhout 911, P.O. Box 566, 2501 CN The Hague, Netherlands.

Malnutrition is a serious problem in Colombia, with at least 30% of the families affected by insufficient calorie and/or protein intake. Since the problem is multifaceted, government agencies and private enterprise in production, distribution, health, sanitation, and education have been coordinated in a large-scale scheme known as PAN. Interdisciplinary work and cooperation are stressed. Nutrition education is carried on through all disciplinary branches of the project and at all levels, from members of the local community serving as paraprofessionals, dealing directly with the target population, to mass media and university-level programs which bear on the issue. Such a massive project is not without difficulties, however. Problems include lack of agreement among professionals as to what constitutes good nutrition and what should be taught to the target population; how to reintroduce professionals to the realities and needs of that population; and an unwillingness on the part of some disciplines to see the value of a cooperative effort. Early in the project it became clear that traditional teaching methodology was not appropriate, so a Freirean approach was adopted, utilizing a wide variety of educational materials to help the learners perceive a familiar experience in a new way and formulate their own alternative solutions. pp. 17-29.

****

Morley, David and Margaret Woodland. See How They Grow. 1979. Macmillan Press Ltd., 4 Little Essex Street, London WC2R 3LF, England, UK.

Designed for front-line health workers, this manual offers an approach to monitoring child growth for appropriate health care in developing countries. Instructions are presented for using the growth chart, as one type of medical record, to help diagnose, assess the severity of, and manage the treatment of children's diseases. There are discussions of the effects of breastfeeding and birth intervals on children's health; the use of the growth chart as a measure of child nutrition; factors which predispose children, families, and communities to risk; the involvement of communities in health-care delivery; and the use of paraprofessional health workers. Recognizing that adequate physical growth is not enough for the full social, emotional, and intellectual growth of children, the authors describe and call for stimulating and loving environments for children. 265 pp.

****

Munger, Sara J. Mass Media and Nonformal Nutrition Education: Final Study Report. 1978. Agency for International Development (AID), Development Support Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

A concluding report of the mass media nutrition education model which was tested in Tunisia. It is a general radio communication model consisting of three basic divisions: a communication model, field demonstration, and evaluation. While tested in the area of nutrition and non-formal education, it can be applied to a wide variety of educational topics. This document contains the radio messages and evaluation results of the Tunisian test project to educate mothers in child nutritional needs. 133 pp.

****

Munger, Sara J., Jesse L. Gates, and G. Kalle Petrick. New Approaches--Mass Media Nonformal Nutrition Education: Communication Model and Demonstration Plan. 1976. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Bureau of Technical Assistance, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

A general preliminary outline for the establishment, implementation and evaluation of plans to use radio communication in conjunction with non-formal education to teach a wide variety of subjects in developing countries, including nutrition. The plans described are a communications model, a field demonstration plan and an evaluation plan, all of which were subsequently tested in Tunisia. 62 pp. (See Munger, Sara J. Mass Media and Nonformal Nutrition Education: Final Study Report.)

****

National Council for International Health (NCIH). The Training and Support of Primary Health Care Workers. 1981. NCIH, 2121 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Proceedings of the 1981 International Health Conference. This collection of papers explores the roles of and problems faced by health workers in implementing the World Health Organization's main strategy of primary health care (PHC), defined as: "a practical approach to making essential health care universally accessible to individuals and families in the community in an acceptable and affordable way, and with the full participation of community members." Papers address issues and provide examples relating to the selection, roles, and activities of primary health care workers (PHCW); training approaches, methods, materials, and financing; and types of programs, technical assistance, and policies that can increase the PHCW's effectiveness. Although only a few of the articles included specifically address nutrition, the collection as a whole provides much valuable information for the training of nutrition fieldworkers and educators. 319 pp.

****

National Institute of Nutrition of Colombia. A Practical Guide to Combating Malnutrition in the Pre-school Child. 1970. Available from: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Education Division, Meredith Corporation, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA; or National Institute of Nutrition, Apartado Aereo 15.609, Bogota, Colombia.

Outlines basic considerations and procedures for the establishment of community health and nutrition centers oriented towards eradicating malnutrition through health care and nutrition education. A practical guide that can be adapted for use in virtually all types of communities. Includes sample organizational charts, equipment lists, menu cycles, and registration forms. 74 pp.

****

Nichter, Mark and Mimi Nichter. An Anthropological Approach to Nutrition Education. 1981. International Nutrition Communication Service (INCS), Education Development Center, 55 Chapel Street, Newton, Massachusetts 02160, USA.

Explores ways in which an anthropological perspective on indigenous dietary beliefs and practices can improve the effectiveness of nutrition education programs. The authors conclude that education programs must place their messages within both the conceptual universe that surrounds the indigenous beliefs and the economic reach of the target populations. This paper outlines previously collected data on folk dietetics, indigenous health concerns, and conceptual systems and points to participatory research as an important element in nutrition planning. It is through the knowledge gained in participatory research that health workers are able to appreciate community health beliefs and concerns, and thus mediate between the conceptual universes of the indigenous and modern health beliefs. Included in the paper is a detailed outline of the methodology of community diagnosis used in participatory research. 117 pp.

****

"Nutrition Communication Project." Development Communication Report. No. 32, October 1980. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Briefly describes the International Nutrition Communication Project coordinated by the Education Development Center (EDC). Begun in 1980, the four year project is designed to provide technical assistance in identifying and using educational resources to improve the nutritional status of low-income families in developing countries. EDC has also established a nutrition education clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information and materials to fieldworkers and program planners. p. 14.

****

The Philippine Medical Association (PMA) and the Nutrition Center of the Philippines (NCP). PMA-NCP/NIDS Applied Nutrition Course for Physicians. 1977. NCP, MCC. P.O. Box 653, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

A correspondence course divided into twenty-one separate lessons. The writing is technical, but easily understandable to a reader with some background in human anatomy and physiology. The first lessons of Section 1 cover basic information about energy needs, metabolism and dietary needs for specific groups, such as infants and children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly. Section 2 discusses nutrition in disease, and Section 3 covers public health nutrition. 358 pp.

****

Pielemeier, Nancy R., Edna M. Jones, and Sara J. Munger. Use of the Child's Growth Chart as An Educational Tool. 1978. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Development Support Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA; or Synectics Corporation, 4790 William Flynn Highway, Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101, USA.

Aims to assess the effectiveness of using a child's growth chart as a teaching tool in conjunction with other nutrition education methods. The study was conducted in selected health clinics in Ghana and Lesotho, two countries whose cultural and climatic differences lead to contrasting dietary patterns. The project was designed as a case-study to "evaluate the impact of the growth chart usage as it occurred naturally." Methodology was drawn up by personnel from Synectics, then refined and implemented by the on-site team of country nationals. Results showed that the growth chart was being well-used in both countries in the clinics under observation. Unstable clinic conditions prevented the researchers from being able to determine what practices yielded best results when using the growth chart as a teaching tool. They recommend controlled investigations to further pursue the issue. 121 pp.

****

Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Enlightening the Family. n.d. PBFL, P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya; or Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A manual intended for leaders of adult education groups to help them make group discussions interesting and relevant and give practical demonstrations related to health, nutrition, child development, family planning, and agriculture. The manual suggests stimulating questions in each of these areas and provides substantive information on problems and detailed instructions for solving them. The lessons were originally prepared for use in Machakos District of Kenya, but may be adapted for use in other rural areas as well. An appendix includes recipes for infant foods. 175 pp.

****

Rasmuson, Mark. Current Practice and Future Directions of Nutrition Education in Developing Countries. 1977. Academy for Educational Development (AED), 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

This report reviews research and action efforts in nutrition education; examines emerging trends in nutrition education, donor agency policy, and the fields into which nutrition education is often incorporated (such as health or family planning); identifies research needs; and makes recommendations for future programming. Because of a new focus on systems planning, the scope of nutrition education has widened to include food production, storage, and sanitary habits, as well as food consumption. It is now concerned with not only the provision of nutrition information, but also the participation of local people in their education in order to bring about changes in food-related behaviors. The audience for nutrition education has also widened to include, for example, government officials and policymakers, health workers, and community leaders. 171 pp.

****

"Rethinking Food and Nutrition Education." Ideas and Action. No. 128, 1979/2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

An excerpt from a paper prepared by a discussion group for the XI International Congress of Nutrition in Rio de Janeiro, 1978. The paper examines the limitations of traditional methods of nutrition education which focus on increasing people's understanding of the nutritive value of foods, and emphasizes that malnutrition results from inequitable access to food because of lack of control over food producing resources. Nutrition educators, then, must integrate their efforts with programs seeking broader social changes, in order to work for a more equitable distribution of resources. The paper suggests strategies for approaching such work in different socio-political contexts. pp. 23-24.

****

Ritchie, Jean A.S. Manual on Child Development and Family Life Nutrition. 1978. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A training manual for intermediate level workers. FAO produced the manual for workers at the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW). It is one of a series focusing on topics in health, nutrition and family life education. This volume discusses child development and growth; nutrition and health; and starting a nutrition and family education program. It also includes 'how-to' methods for practical learning experiences; appendices on (1) energy and nutritional requirements, and (2) the composition of table foods; and a list of additional references. 209 pp.

****

Rohde, Jon Eliot, with Djauhar Ismail et al. Training Course for Village Nutrition Programs. n.d. Indonesian Department of Health. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Describes an integrated ten-day program for Indonesians covering such areas as nutrition, anthropometry, village weighing program, supplementary feeding, nutritional first aid, simple curative health services, home gardening, and organization/management. Includes specific objectives in the areas, teaching methods and activities, course schedule, evaluation, and results. 35 pp. Also available is a supplementary document prepared by the same authors: Checklist of Implementation Steps for Village Nutrition Programme (Guide) (n.d., 35 pp.), designed as a guide for use in implementation of nutrition program activities in village-level education. It describes the responsibilities of the nutrition team in designing activities for selected villages, and the duties and nutrition-training courses for people who implement and evaluate nutrition activities. Appendices include sample of checklists for reporting about nutrition activities.

****

"Puppets for Nutrition Education." Rural Development. Vol. 1, No. 4, December 1972. Voluntary Agencies Bureau, UNECA, Unesco, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Reports on a puppet show which gained popular appeal among TV audiences in Ethiopia. Shown weekly, the program lasted for about eight minutes and followed a popular variety show. Scripts include "Sunshine is Good for Babies"; "Breast Milk is Best", denouncing unsterilized feeding bottles; and "Children Need Additional Food", showing how foods can be prepared from local staples. pp. 5-7. (Scripts in English are available from Asmeret Hagos, Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, P.O. Box 2361, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).

****

Save the Children. Bridging the Gap: A Participatory Approach to Health and Nutrition Education. 1980. Save the Children, 54 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

A practical guide for nutrition and health educators desiring to involve communities in uncovering and acting upon their health and nutrition-related problems. Based on training workshops conducted in Indonesia and Dominican Republic, the guide contains instructions for numerous participatory exercises on planning training workshops, exploring problems and developing community awareness, creating learning activities, and planning and evaluating action efforts with community members. The introduction outlines the multidisciplinary and participatory learning approach, and emphasizes maximum flexibility with minimal structure in workshops in order to allow self-directed learning for workshop participants. 103 pp.

****

Shack, Kathryn W. (ed.). Teaching Nutrition in Developing Countries, or The Joys of Eating Dark Green Leaves. 1977. Meals for Millions Foundation, 1800 Olympic Boulevard, P.O. Box 680, Santa Monica, California 90406, USA.

Report of a 1977 workshop on nutrition education techniques. The introductory article analyzes the philosophy of nutrition education from a Freirean perspective. Also included are case studies and experiences covering integrated, community development approaches to nutrition education, training nutrition aides, and using mass media and developing other educational tools. A final section provides guidelines for setting up nutrition program evaluations and explains procedures for two evaluation models. 193 pp.

****

Simoni, Joseph J., Luis Alberto Vargas, and Leticia Casillas. Medicine Showmen and the Communication of Health Information in Mexico. Occasional Paper #7. 1982. The Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Medicine showmen, or merolicos, sell medicinal products through crowd-pleasing performances in common meeting places such as markets. This study shows that they are also effective non-formal educators, combining mass media and interpersonal communication to spread health and nutrition information. For this research project, five showmen were trained in the nutrition of infants and given specific information concerning breastfeeding, foods for supplementary feeding, and vitamins. They each then developed a medicine-show routine incorporating what they had learned, and performed in a number of pre-selected locations over a period of three months. During the evaluation phase of the project, social workers and nurses interviewed a sample of over 700 mothers in the test and control sites to determine the impact of the showmen's messages. Findings showed significant changes in the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of mothers in both rural and urban areas, and with differing levels of education. 23 pp.

****

Stanley, Joyce, with Alisa Lundeen. The Audio Cassette Listening Forum: A Participatory Women's Development Project. 1978. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Final report of a pilot project which involved Tanzanian women in surveying their own needs and resources, formulating and implementing action plans, and evaluating results. Reflects the philosophy that development research involve people in improving their lives. Locally produced audio-cassette tapes dramatizing unresolved problems stimulated discussions of causes and solutions. Resulting activities included forums on health and nutrition; latrine construction; cooperative basket-making, gardening, and sewing; and construction of a cooperative shop. The report concludes that participatory research can effectively involve women in actions directly beneficial to themselves, and that audio cassettes are a useful and inexpensive tool in the process. 114 pp.

****

Terreri, N., R. Dilts, C. Thorburn, I. Moeliono, and I. Yunus. Participatory Techniques for Nutrition Education: Workshop A. 1979. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

Describes the first of 3 workshops to train community workers for a participatory nutrition education project. This workshop trained participants to identify village needs and resources; and plan, develop, and evaluate learning materials and experiences. (107 pp.). The report of Workshop B (by Terreri et al., 110 pp.) covered such topics as health and nutrition, developing materials and determining priority messages, understanding group processes, and planning and evaluating projects and materials. The report gives examples of four types of learning materials: photonovellas and comics, photo and picture cards, learning games, and slide/cassette shows. The third report (Workshop C by Craig, et al. 59 pp.) deals with night blindness and iron deficiency in pregnant women, and the training of village-level workers.

****

Tregoning, Sr. Mary Ann, with Mark Kliewer. The Primary Health Education for Indigenous Healers (PRHETIH) Programme. 1980. Holy Family Hospital, P.O. Box 36, Techiman B/A, Ghana.

It is often argued that development strategies should seek to blend traditional practices and new technologies. A good example is the use of traditional practitioners as health paraprofessionals. This report describes a training scheme to augment the health care and nutritional knowledge of traditional healers who are active and influential in performing certain crucial functions, and highly respected in their communities. It describes the project history, syllabus, and training techniques used, and concludes with recommendations for replication. 7 pp.

****

Vargas, Gonzalez, W. "Programas de Nutricion Applicada en Zonas Rurales de Costa Rica." Assignment Children. No. 35, July-September 1976. UNICEF, Palais Wilson, C.P. 11, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

The presence of health posts and nutrition and education centers is said to be responsible for the significant declines in infant and child mortality in rural Costa Rica. A health post normally serves 16 villages of 600 families or 3,000 individuals, emphasizing maternal and child health and nutrition, first aid, environmental sanitation, health and nutrition education, and the control of infectious diseases. Located in a village accessible to most of those whom it serves, the health post is staffed by a nurse auxiliary, usually a woman with a year's training in basic health care; and a rural health assistant, usually a man whose time is devoted to families in outlying areas. Both workers visit each family in the villages once every six to eight weeks. pp. 81-91.

****

Whitehead, F.B. Nutrition Education Research Project: Report of Feasibility Study. 1977. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Presents a literature review which summarizes the results of nutrition education reports published between 1900 and 1970. The project was undertaken as the first of three phases of an examination of the "effectiveness of nutrition education in improving food habits and nutrition in overseas programs." The report includes a lengthy bibliography of sources. However, only sources published in English were reviewed and included in this document. 127 pp.

****

World Health Organization (WHO). Breast-feeding. 1979. Maternal and Child Health Unit, Division of Family Health, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

A reference guide for the health worker, this practical brochure deals with the natural course of breastfeeding, preparation for breastfeeding, nutrition of the mother, weaning, child-spacing, and ways in which the health worker can assist the mother. The points made are general and readily adaptable to local conditions. 40 pp.

****

World Scout Bureau. Scouting and Community Health. 1979. World Scout Bureau, CP 78, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

This packet of materials contains numerous pamphlets on community involvement in nutrition and health care. Included are a series of documents, entitled "Scouting and Nutrition", which provide a definition of nutritional needs, explanations on how malnutrition can be diagnosed and treated, methods of nutrition education, and ideas for action. Packet also contains a "Home Projects" series which includes an illustrated pamphlet of step-by-step instructions for fish preservation. Written for scout leaders, however, information and ideas are applicable on a much broader scale.

****

Zambia. Simple Nutrition Teaching Handbook. n.d. The National Food and Nutrition Commission, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

A teacher's guide which outlines twelve, well-illustrated lessons on malnutrition and nutrition. Successive lessons examine how to recognize the symptoms and causes of malnutrition, detail the necessary foods for good nutrition, and describe the positive results of a well-balanced diet. The document is designed mainly for use in Zambia, however, is appropriate for other parts of Africa. 14 pp.

****

2.0 FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY, PROGRAMS, AND RESEARCH

Agency for International Development (AID). Eastern African Conference on Nutrition and Child Feeding. 1969. The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, USA.

Proceedings of the Nutrition and Child Feeding conference for eastern Africa held to provide an opportunity for scientists, policy makers and program implementors to exchange ideas on malnutrition problems. Includes all papers, discussions, and committee reports. Outlines a summary of eleven recommendations to address nutrition problems in the various nutrition-related fields. 311 pp.

****

Agency for International Development (AID). Malnutrition and Infection During Pregnancy: Determinants of Growth and Development of the Child. 1975. Agency for International Development (AID), Office of Health, Technical Assistance Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

A series of papers from a 1974 workshop exploring the interaction of malnutrition and infection in prenatal and postnatal development of an infant. Articles discuss possible links between maternal nutrition and the growth of the infant, and examine the evidence of a tie between fetal malnutrition and postnatal development. The papers explore the immunological system of the fetus, its vulnerability to infection and the correlation between infection and nutrition. Some articles examine evidence in more technical terms, while others approach the subject from a less complex level. 75 pp.

****

Arango, Marta and Glen P. Nimnicht. Innovating the Delivery of Programs for the Healthy Development of Young Children: A Productive Approach for the Developing Countries. 1977. Laboratorio Internacional de Educacion (LIDE), Apartado Aereo 91229, Bogota, Colombia.

Clearly presents the example of an integrated child-care delivery project operated in four poverty-stricken villages of Colombia. The project could be considered something of a model of foresight and planning, being designed specifically to overcome shortcomings common to most development efforts. A major innovation is the full use of locally available ecological and human resources, which includes mobilizing the parents as paraprofessionals in the fields of nutrition, health, and education. 28 pp.

****

Ariyaratne, A.T. "Rural Self-Development and Health Care: An Experience from Sri Lanka." In Moin Shoh, Mothura P. Shrostha, and Marilyn Campbell (eds.), Rural Health Needs: Report of a Seminar Held at Pokhare, Nepal, 6-12 October 1977. 1978. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Briefly discusses activities of the sarvodaya shramadana movement in integrated development and consciousness-raising in over 1,000 villages in Sri Lanka, stressing the health and nutrition aspects. pp. 43-46.

****

Bacon, Jean. Food Preferences: Nutrition or Prestige? 1982. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

The importance of basic food preferences is widely recognized by those working with food aid. But the problem of the status value attributed to certain foods and the impacts of such "prestige" products on world food production and world hunger and poverty are only beginning to be acknowledged. This pamphlet explores factors contributing to changes in traditional patterns of food consumption, and the consequences of "prestige" foods for diet and health. The consequences include shifting away from nutritionally sound traditional diets in favor of expensive, imported processed foods, thus sacrificing quantity and quality for prestige and convenience. This situation is attributed in part to the food industry's advertising and marketing techniques which have convinced people that "something expensive must be good." The author concludes that in order to encourage healthy and nutritious food consumption, the social, cultural, political, economic, and historical factors influencing food preferences must be studied and understood. 12 pp.

****

Baer, Edward C. and Beverly Winikoff (eds.). "Breastfeeding: Program, Policy and Research Issues." Studies in Family Planning. Vol. 12, No. 4, April 1981. Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

As family planning shifts its focus from providing contraception to "enhancement of maternal and child health" breastfeeding becomes a more significant issue to family planners. Four of the articles in this special issue address the links between breastfeeding and fertility regulation. Two others focus on problems of research design behind infant feeding practices. The successes and failures of breastfeeding promotions are examined in three articles. One author challenges the notion that maternal employment is a major reason for the decline in breastfeeding and advises that efforts be directed toward optimizing "women's chances for combining their productive and reproductive lives." 206 pp.

****

Balagopalan, T.P. "The State of Kerala. Ideas and Efforts: Women and Child Welfare." Kurukshetra. Vol. 26, No. 15, May 1, 1978. Kurukshetra, Publications Division, Patiala House, New Delhi 110001, India.

Describes a project which stresses self-efficiency, and encourages production of nutritious foods, income-generating activities for Indian women, and health-care programs in an attempt to improve child welfare. pp. 30-31.

****

Berg, Alan. The Nutrition Factor: Its Role in Development. 1973. Foundation for Child Development and the Brookings Institution. Available from the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Focuses on the effects of malnutrition on nations and examines ways in which the problem can be addressed. 290 pp.

****

Blair, Patricia W. (ed.). Health Needs of the World's Poor Women. 1981. Equity Policy Center, 1302 18th Street, N.W., Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

This collection of papers based on proceedings of the 1980 International Symposium on Women and Their Health, adopts an unusual approach to understanding women's health problems. The incidence of debility, disease, and morbidity is explained in the context of possible social determinants such as status, work conditions, and customs affecting the lives of women. The collection includes several articles on women's nutrition. Some of the topics dealt with are abortion, female circumcision, maternal and post-partum health, mental stress, and sexually transmitted diseases. Also discusses several case studies and makes recommendations on improving health-care delivery systems. 205 pp.

****

Brown, Judith E. and Richard C. Brown. Manuel Pour la Lutte Contre la Malnutrition des Enfants: Un Guide Pratique au Niveau de la Communaute. 1977. Task Force on World Hunger, Presbyterian Church in the United States, 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308, USA.

A manual for those interested in establishing community-level programs to deal with problems of child malnutrition, especially in Africa. Recommending careful research before planning a program, it details how to assess the nutritional status of children in the community, and how to determine and evaluate the causes of malnutrition. In the final chapters, how to establish a nutritional rehabilitation center and a center for the prevention of malnutrition are outlined, including explanations of goals and objectives, food preparation, parental education, and management procedures and considerations. Also includes a short bibliography, photographs, and useful appendices containing information on weighing and measuring children, and planning demonstration nutrition lessons. In French. 123 pp.

****

Bruce, Johnston F. Objectives and Scope of a Food and Nutrition Policy. 1974. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

A proposal on the importance of implementing agricultural strategies, influencing actions affecting a combination of food production and processing techniques, and bringing in supplementary programs that may bear on nutritional deficiencies. 19 pp.

****

Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues. A Series of Papers on World Food Issues. 1979. Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues, Program in International Agriculture, Cornell University, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

A collection of 14 brief papers on the current global food situation. The objective of the series is to provide information on different aspects of an overall world problem and to show how they are interrelated. Papers cover such topics as water and land resource management, energy use, crop breeding, technology transfer, communication and extension work among farmers, land tenure, national food policies, and international food aid. In addition, paper #15 provides short summaries of papers 1-14 and paper #16 presents an annotated bibliography. 132 pp.

****

Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID). Una Decada de Aprendizaje: Los Primeros Diez Anos de la Division de Ciencias Agricolas, Alimentos y Nutricion. 1982. CIID, Oficina Regional para America Latina y el Caribe, Apartado Aereo 53016, Bogota, Colombia; or International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

A report of the Division of Agricultural Sciences, Food and Nutrition of the IDRC synthesizing 10 years of research and project experience worldwide in such areas as food crops, post-harvest systems of food preservation and storage, silviculture, animal health and nutrition, and fisheries. Among the topics discussed in a chapter on lessons learned are the philosophy and method of work, project planning, technical assistance and evaluation, and the relation between the projects and the beneficiaries. In Spanish. 192 pp. (Also available in English and French.)

****

Cherian, Jacob. "Community Nutrition in Rural Areas." Kurukshetra. Vol. 29, No. 12, March 16-31, 1981. Business Manager, Publications Division, Patiala House, New Delhi 110001, India.

Defining human population as a country's strength rather than its problem, the author emphasizes the importance of nutrition in maximizing human potential. Malnutrition can result from problems in food production, processing, storage, distribution, or consumption. According to the author these problems relate to cultural beliefs and practices, inadequate and inappropriate distribution of arable land, and the physical health of the population. The author contends that solutions to the problem of malnutrition rest heavily on nutrition education, especially for women, who have a major influence on the family's dietary intake. He recommends including nutrition in the high school syllabus and curriculum of health care personnel, and increasing the quantity and quality of foods available. He also calls for better utilization of existing foods, and the distribution of food to those who need it most. pp. 15-18, 28.

****

Chernichovsky, Dov. "The Economic Theory of the Household and Measurement of Nutrition and Related Health Program." Reprinted from Robert E. Klein et al. (eds.), Evaluating the Impact of Nutrition and Health Programs. 1979. World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

This study describes an economic approach to the evaluation of nutrition and health-related programs, based on the "Home Economic Theory." The theory considers the household as the basic socio-economic unit within which decisions are made about allocation of the household's resources. The author discusses behavioral objectives and indicators of program effectiveness, and the problems of measurement. Basic differences between an experimental approach and an econometric approach in measuring program impact are contrasted. The author concludes that a combination of theoretical and other a priori considerations with econometric techniques and experiments are the most efficient way to measure program impact. pp. 227-67.

****

Chikamba, C.Y. Food and Nutrition Policy Formulation: The Case of Luapula Province. n.d. National Food and Nutrition Commission of Zambia, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

Describes efforts to investigate the status of food supply and recommends policies which relate to improvement of food production, marketing, transportation, distribution and other important variables in the Luapula Province of Zambia. 50 pp.

****

"Children in Dark Times." Development Forum. Vol. 7, No. 8, November-December 1979. Development Forum, DESI, C-535, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Summarizes a UNICEF report which cites malnutrition as the single biggest enemy of children worldwide. It comments on the need to make special nutritional provisions for pregnant and lactating mothers, and advocates nutritional mass education for breaking the hunger cycle. The report recommends a primary health care approach which includes improved nutrition, sanitation, water supply, immunization and parental education as the best ways to prevent 90% of child illnesses. The report also details the Strategy for Basic Services to guide UNICEF's work over the next decade in this area. p. 5.

****

Chonchol, Jacques. "L'Alimentation Mondiale: L'Echec des Solutions Productivistes." IFDA Dossier. No. 13, November 1979. International Foundation for Development Alternatives (IFDA), 2, Place du Marche, CH-1260 Nyon, Switzerland.

Examining developments in the world food situation since the World Food Conference in 1974, the author finds that hunger and malnutrition have increased, in spite of the Conference's resolution to eliminate them by 1985. He contends that financial and technical investment in agriculture, the principle strategy proposed by the Conference, cannot alone solve the hunger problem, especially when exports and the production of 'prestige' foods are not curtailed; when better facilities for food storage and distribution are not provided; and when employment opportunities are not increased. In conclusion, the author outlines the requirements of a successful food policy, stressing the importance of understanding specific local contexts, and ecological and cultural factors. He also insists that any food policy must be supported by strategies for increasing rural income and employment, and "by an international framework which prevents the rich, industrialized countries from draining away a large part of world food production in wasteful over-consumption." In French, with summaries in English and Spanish. pp. 43-56.

****

Christiansen, Niels, Lea Vuori, Jose Obdulio Mora, and Maria Wagner. "El Ambiente Social y su Relacion con la Desnutricion y el Desarrollo Mental." Educacion Hoy. Vol. 7, No. 42, November-December 1977. Revista Educacion Hoy, Calle 78 No. 12-16, Apartado Aereo 90036, Bogota, Colombia.

Explores the complex inter-relationships between malnutrition, mental development, and the social environment, including both family characteristics and the position of the family in the social structure. The article reports the results of a study done in Bogota which showed that malnutrition significantly affects mental development, even when health and social variables are controlled. In Spanish. pp. 3-18.

****

Cochrane, Susan H., Donald J. O'Hara, and Joanne Leslie. The Effects of Education on Health. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 405. 1980. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Using both cross-national and intracountry evidence, this study examines the relationship between mortality and life expectancy, and education or literacy. It also develops a theoretical model to explain this relationship. Results of a statistical analysis indicate that maternal education is the most important socio-economic determinant of child nutrition and mortality. 96 pp.

****

Colaso, Vineeta. "Save Children from Malnutrition." Christian Education. Vol. 57, September 1978. Christian Education, 17, Boulevard Road, New Delhi 110054, India.

Describes programs undertaken in India to help combat malnutrition by educating parents and by supplementing the diet of school age children. Includes a list of the symptoms of malnutrition, as well as some of its causes. pp. 29-31.

****

Coombs, Phillip H. (ed.). Meeting the Basic Needs of the Rural Poor: The Integrated Community-Based Approach. 1980. Pergamon Press, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, USA.

A collection of analytical case studies reporting the findings of a unique cooperative research project directed by the International Council for Educational Development. Focusing on the complex implementation problems associated with participatory development, the report describes in detail rural programs in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, South Korea, and Thailand. The studies cover the evolution and operation of projects related to health and family planning, nutrition and food production, rural industry and employment, and the status of rural women and children. Also discussed are the relevant educational, organizational, and financial issues for each case. Among the conclusions summarized from comparative analysis of the case studies are: (1) people who wish to initiate rural assistance programs should have a thorough understanding of the lifestyle and economic, political, and social circumstances of the rural poor; (2) the efficiency and effectiveness of any community-based program depend on the careful selection, training, and support of the local "front-line" workers or program facilitators; (3) the development process is an important educational experience in itself; (4) well-designed voluntary programs should be encouraged to assist and supplement government rural development efforts. This insightful and in-depth presentation of case studies can be an important resource for persons involved in community development programs. 816 pp.

****

El-Bushra, Judy and Susan Perl. Family Planning Education in Action: Some Community-Centered Approaches. 1976. International Extension College, 131 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PD, England, UK; or International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Case studies of projects in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe illustrate various approaches to family planning education. The cases depict a variety of community settings in which family planning takes place and demonstrate how family planning has been integrated into functional education, community health, agriculture, and other activities. 104 pp.

****

Fako, T.T. (ed.). Health/Illness and the Socio-Cultural Background. 1980. National Institute of Development and Cultural Research (NIR), University College of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

Presents the proceedings of a seminar examining general aspects of health and nutrition in Botswana, as well as health education approaches and socio-cultural considerations. Of special interest are: an article on the importance of "Community Participation in Health Education"; two articles on health education through radio and radio campaigns; one on the influence and participation of "The Family in Primary Health Care"; and the final article by the editor entitled "Health and the Socio-Cultural Background." 151 pp.

****

Fisher, John L. Summary Report on the Conference on Women and Food. 1978. Consortium for International Development (CID), Executive Office, Utah State University, UMC 35, Logan, Utah 84322, USA.

Presents issues and recommendations discussed at a three-day conference on the role of women in meeting basic food needs in developing countries. Includes proposals for enhancing women's participation in projects and suggestions about ways in which private and international agencies can redesign technical assistance programs to better achieve this goal. 32 pp.

****

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Food Comes First: World Food Day - 16 October. 1982. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Describes the activities, decisions, and plans undertaken world-wide in conjunction with the first World Food Day in 1981. The document includes details of seminars, competitions, and agricultural projects designed to educate the world's population regarding the need to overcome hunger and malnutrition. Also summarizes long-term projects and ideas for the 1982 and future World Food Days. 34 pp.

****

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Economic Value of Breast-Feeding. FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 2. 1979. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Based on findings of a research project carried out in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, this report concludes that breastfeeding is more economical in terms of material savings than any artificial means of infant feeding. However, the major impact of breastfeeding on economic development is associated with its health promoting effects. The report recommends that governments should therefore assign high priority to the promotion of breastfeeding, and studies should be done on national infant feeding patterns. A comprehensive bibliography is appended. 75 pp. (The full report of the study is available from Division of Nutrition Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.)

****

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). World Food Problems: The Main Issues in 1982. FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A booklet containing two papers which analyze the world food situation. The first discusses issues related to world food security and calls for revived interest in world food problems by industrialized countries. It recommends agricultural investment in developing countries, wider markets and higher prices for goods exported from developing countries, increased multilateral assistance, and strengthening of small local enterprises. The second explores the nature and scope of the world food problems, emphasizing their economic causes. It also outlines an "agenda for the developing world," and recommends agricultural expansion, attention to the environment, people's participation, agrarian reform, and the provision of services to the small producers. 34 pp.

****

George, Susan. An Issues Paper - Contributed by the Food Study Group of the GPID Project. 1979. UNU Project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development (GPID), c/o UNITAR, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland; or The United Nations University, 29th Floor, Toho Seimei Building, 15-1, Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Toyko 150, Japan.

A sharp but carefully-reasoned indictment of the capitalist system which, guided by the profit principle, concentrates control over productive resources and food systems in the hands of a few. This has resulted in the decline of self-provisioning agriculture and traditional exchange systems, the increasing marginalization of rural people, and the marked reduction of food available to rural families. In discussing science, scientists, and the hunger problem, the author criticizes so-called 'value-free' scientific research and presents a series of guidelines for researchers aiming to serve the poor. These emphasize a holistic approach, a concern with linkages between components of the food system, the importance of traditional knowledge systems, and participatory or dialogical approaches to research. While advocating 'slow revolution' and building 'countervailing powers' to deal with inevitable political conflict, the author concludes that "Greater popular control over food-producing resources and food itself seems...the only viable long-term strategy against hunger." 24 pp.

****

Ghana, University of, Medical School and UCLA School of Public Health. The Danfa Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project, Ghana. Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations from the Final Report. 1979. University of Ghana Medical School, Department of Community Health, P.O. Box 4236, Accra, Ghana; or UCLA School of Public Health, Division of Population, Family and International Health, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA.

Gives a summary description and results of a project funded by USAID and the government of Ghana designed for service, teaching, and research in rural health care and family planning. Describes program components on health education, nutrition, environmental sanitation, training of traditional birth attendants, malaria prophylaxis, immunization, training village health workers, and family planning. Also deals with evaluation, institutional development, and information transfer. Recommendations include testing of a village-based primary care program, and integration of family planning with other health programs. For more information consult the Final Report, available from the same address. 80 pp.

****

Gish, Oscar. "This Year it's the Children's Turn." Internationale Entwicklung. No. 2, 1979. Internationale Entwicklung, Osterreichischen Forschungsstiftung fur Entwicklungshilfe, Turkenstrasse 3/3, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

Suggests that the designation of 1979 as International Year of the Child finds meaning only in those concrete social and economic actions that will improve the lives of children. Interventions that bring an end to poverty can serve to eliminate malnutrition, the most significant factor in high infant-mortality rates. There are no technical reasons for hunger in the world or for child malnutrition. The interrelated problems of hunger, malnutrition and infant mortality are induced by unequal access to the world's food resources. Basic-needs approaches to solving problems are unlikely to be effective in eliminating malnutrition until political solutions evolve to redress existing inequities among individuals, groups, and nations. pp. 11-21.

****

Gopaldas, Tara et al. Project POSHAK. Vols. 1 and 2. 1975. Available from the Director, CARE-India, B-28 Greater Kailash, New Delhi 110048, India.

These two volumes present the final report of a four-year integrated nutrition and health program for mothers and children in Madhya Pradesh, India. The program aimed to assess "the operational feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a 'take-home' food delivery system combined with health services and child care education." Volume I (328 pp.) describes the program's goals, objectives, organizational structure, sponsoring agencies, overall design, operations, and findings. Volume II (248 pp.) gives further details on the formative research methodology used to develop each aspect of the program.

****

Guyer, David L. Nutrition and Hunger: Can Voluntary Agencies Meet the Challenge? Occasional Paper No. 1. 1978. Save the Children Federation, Inc., 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

In this paper for the XI International Congress of Nutrition, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 30 August 1978, the author notes the past record of voluntary agencies and flexible responses to problems of world hunger. He advances, and approves, the view that nutrition interventions alone are not enough; greater attention must henceforth be given to integrated approaches that continue to stress active grassroots involvement in development work. 22 pp.

****

Gwatkin, Davidson R., Janet R. Wilcox, and Joe D. Wray. "Can Health and Nutrition Interventions Make a Difference?" World Health Forum. Vol. 2, No. 1, 1981. World Health Organization, Office of Publications, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Addresses the question of how effectively primary health and nutrition care programs contribute to improvements in health status. The authors examine ten projects conducted throughout the world that attempted to reduce infant and child mortality in poor rural areas. Using a variety of approaches, most of the projects included both nutrition and health components. And while each had its own distinctive characteristics, reflecting local conditions and needs, they all attempted to move away from the hospital toward the village in order to deal more effectively with problems of family health and nutrition. After providing a brief summary of results for each of the projects, the authors consider possible generalizations that could be drawn from the combined project results. Consideration is given to several factors that seem to have contributed to program effectiveness and the overall implications for future community-based nutrition and health care projects. p. 119-128.

****

Haines, J. Harry. A World Without Hunger. n.d. Church World Service, Division of Overseas Ministries, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, Room 620, New York, New York 10015, USA.

Details the relief efforts of the Church World Service during the past decade in areas such as Guatemala, Southern Africa, the Middle East, and Ireland. Describes the immediate relief efforts provided, as well as the long term projects undertaken to help rebuild and further develop areas torn by war or natural disaster. 116 pp.

****

Higgins, Margot. Non-Formal Education for the Rural Poor: Project Poshak as Study for Consideration. Paper presented at the 1976 Michigan State University Conference on Non-Formal Education and the Rural Poor. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Describes an integrated program designed to improve the nutritional status of pre-school children and their mothers. 30 pp.

****

Institut Africain Pour le Developpement Economique et Social (INADES)-Documentation. Alimentation et Nutrition en Afrique. 1981. INADES-Documentation, 08 Boite Postal 8, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast.

A bibliography on food and nutrition in Africa, covering the world food problem; food-related research, industries, and customs; and nutrition and malnutrition, including methods and techniques of nutrition education. 58 pp.

****

Jackson, Tony, with Deborah Eade. Against the Grain: The Dilemma of Project Food Aid. 1982. OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England, UK.

Project food aid--food which is "distributed free of charge to the poor, either through long-term development projects or in relief operations after disasters and for refugee feeding"--is the subject of this report. In analyzing the impact of food-for-work, supplementary feeding, and other projects, the author concludes that most large-scale food aid development programs do not work, and often have negative impacts on the people they are supposed to benefit. There are many reasons for this. Project food aid stifles initiative and encourages dependency; it undermines local food production; and it is expensive to administer, difficult to manage, and often does not reach those most in need. The author concludes with the recommendation that large-scale food aid be greatly reduced, and that it be used only where it is irreplaceable--for refugees or emergencies, when food is in short supply--since it only aggravates the basic problem which is poverty, not food shortage. 132 pp.

****

Jelliffe, Derrick B. and E.F. Patrice Jelliffe. "Human Milk, Nutrition, and the World Resource Crisis." Science. Vol. 188, May 9, 1982. Available from The American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005, USA.

Examines breastfeeding as a nutritional and economical method of infant feeding, as well as a means of natural child spacing. Discusses eight points to consider when reviewing lactation for its nutritional and contraceptive qualities, then describes several needs for the promotion of breastfeeding. Concludes that breastfeeding should be seriously considered when exploring the possibilities for improving nutrition and family planning within a population. pp. 557-561.

****

Kabir, Dr. S.A. A Short Report on the Working of the N.R.C., at the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. 1981. APEX Training Institute, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre, Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai 625020, India.

Describes the origin and organizational structure of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Center (NRC) which was started in 1971 and is financed by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (UK) and governments of India and Tamilnadu. The main emphasis of the center is on prevention of "Blinding Malnutrition," and it provides nutrition education for mothers of young children. The project has been a success as evidenced by the number of cases served and child care centers established in other villages. 6 pp.

****

Kahn, Carol. That Our Children Will Not Die. n.d. Cycle Communications, P.O. Box 3932, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Based on a film by the same name, this document reviews several Nigerian community-oriented approaches to providing primary health care and nutritional services. Briefly examines the necessity of establishing local health care facilities and of community involvement combined with professional interaction. 12 pp. (Prints of the film are available from: Ford Foundation, Office of Reports, 320 East 43 Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.)

****

Kale, Pratima and Philip H. Coombs. Social Work and Research Centre: An Integrated Team Approach in India. Case Study from a Project to Help Practitioners Help the Rural Poor. 1978. International Council for Educational Development, P.O. Box 217, Essex, Connecticut 06246, USA.

Detailed case study of a non-governmental organization's efforts to establish a community-based, integrated rural-development program. Health and nutrition are important components of the project which also seeks to link efforts with those private and government agencies operating in the area. 74 pp.

****

Koppert, Joan. The Nutrition Rehabilitation Village. 1972. The National Food and Nutrition Commission, Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

Shares the experience of setting up the Makeni Nutritional Rehabilitation Center in Lusaka, Zambia, geared to the needs of parents with malnourished children. Discusses food procurement and preparation, prevention of infections, and dealing with accidents at home. 25 pp.

****

Kutzner, Patricia L. "Women and the Problem of Hunger." Hunger Notes. Vol. 7, No. 8, January 1982. World Hunger Education Service, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Addresses the twin aspects of production and consumption in the world food problem and how they affect the lives of poor women. The author shows that whether farming for subsistence or for market, women's workload has increased with the spread of cash-cropping. Although overall production and income may increase, nutritional levels tend to fall as less land is devoted to subsistence crops. This reduces the variety of foods available and consequently, the quality of the diet deteriorates. Understanding women's food consumption patterns is also important. Nutritional awareness is of little importance if gender-specific eating patterns and poverty prevent women from acting on their knowledge. Instead, the author concludes that efforts must be concentrated on providing practical education concerning foods, habits, and materials that are already within reach of women affected by hunger and malnutrition. pp. 1-6.

****

Lappe, Frances Moore, Joseph Collins, and David Kinley. Aid as Obstacle: Twenty Questions About Our Foreign Aid and the Hungry. 1980. Institute for Food and Development Policy, 1885 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103, USA.

Written to enlighten Americans about the often negative impacts of American foreign aid, this book addresses a number of questions concerning world hunger and food aid programs. Convinced that "the root cause of hunger is the increasing concentration of control over food-producing resources in the hands of fewer and fewer people," the authors argue that the only way to erradicate hunger is to work for structural changes in the economic and political systems which reinforce such inequity. This means terminating chronic food aid, since it is not given to countries where hunger is the greatest; much of it benefits rural elites; and most of it is sold to local people at low prices, making it difficult for small farmers to earn a living. In conclusion, the authors underline the importance of educating ourselves about the forces that maintain hunger in the world, and working with others for structural change. 200 pp.

****

Lappe, Frances Moore and Joseph Collins, with Cary Fowler. Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity. 1978. Institute for Food and Development Policy, 1885 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103, USA.

A critical examination of the world-wide policies and politics which are generating and perpetuating hunger today. In a question-answer format the authors address such myths as the scarcity of arable land, the agricultural success of the Green Revolution, the dangers of the population "explosion", the technological progress spurred by multinational corporations operating in lesser developed countries, and the benefits of international relief and development aid. Exposing world hunger as resulting primarily from inequality in control over the world's productive resources, the authors hope to counteract the myths of scarcity and hopelessness created by much of the media. 619 pp.

****

Latham, Michael C. Health Strategies for the Control of Childhood Malnutrition. Discussion Paper No. 228. 1976. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

A paper discussing the planning of nutrition programs, particularly those in which health personnel play a leading role. Includes a critical assessment of three levels of treatment and prevention: the hospital, the nutrition rehabilitation center, and the health clinic. 18 pp.

****

McLaren, Donald S. The Home Environment of the Malnourished-Deprived Child. n.d. Department of Medicine, The Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.

This study of malnutrition among children of Lebanon suggests that environmental factors--as well as those related to health, hygiene, and food intake--have an important effect on a child's nutritional status. In support of this, the study found that: differences in the growth-rate of young children were closely correlated with level of parent education; and rural to urban slum migration was associated with an improvement in nutrition. 11 pp.

****

Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger. Self-Help for a Hungry World. 1981 Annual Report. Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger, 815 Second Avenue, Suite 1001, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Reports on the world wide activities of Meals for Million's Applied Nutrition Program during 1981. Presents summaries of a number of community based self-help projects aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of the world's poor. Along with a focus on health education, the projects also involve training and the transfer of appropriate food technologies. 15 pp.

****

Mondot-Bernard, Jacqueline M. Relationships between Fertility, Child Mortality and Nutrition in Africa: Tentative Analysis. 1977. Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2 rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France.

This study focuses on malnutrition, especially as it relates to weaning, lactation, and birth spacing. It reviews the literature on famine and nutritional levels; breastfeeding and weaning practices; fertility, post-partum amenorrhea, and birth intervals; and infant and child mortality. Studies cited are from eighteenth and nineteenth century Europe as well as twentieth century Africa. Implications are drawn about the interrelationships among nutrition, fertility, and child mortality, especially as all of these factors are impacted by breastfeeding practices. 105 pp.

****

Montgomery, John D. Food for Thought: Three Recipes for Appraising Nutrition Programs. SEADAG Papers on Problems of Development in Southeast Asia. 1976. Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG), 505 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Presents three contrasting approaches for describing and analyzing nutrition policies. Citing examples from selected developing countries, the author suggests ways that each of the three approaches (identifying actors in different stages of policy-making, observing how target groups are selected and how they respond to particular programs, and analyzing specific decisions) might be used to improve ongoing nutrition programs. Also, offers suggestions for making these approaches a regular part of the policy process. 21 pp.

****

Nestle Foundation. Annual Report 1981. Nestle Foundation for the Study of the Problems of Nutrition in the World, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.

Summarizes the activities of the Nestle Foundation for the year 1981. Also includes four essays contributed by persons involved in field research on various aspects of the world hunger problem. The first two essays--"The Fight Against Hunger-Strategies in the Eighties" by H. Aebi, and "Food and Power" by Sir K. Baxter--consider the political, cultural, and economic components of development strategies aimed at alleviating hunger and poverty. The final two essays--"Nutritional Problems Encountered by Physicians Working in Countries of the Third World" by G.P. Ravelli, and "International Advanced Courses in Human Nutrition Science" by J.G.A.J. Hautvast--focus on the problem of malnutrition and the need for increased educational development as part of any long term solution to world hunger. 69 pp.

****

Neumann, A.K., B.A. Neumann, and A.E. Ifekwunigwe. "Evaluation of Small-Scale Nutrition Programs." Reprinted from The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol. 26, April 1973. Available from Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Suggests that building an evaluation component into any nutrition program is essential to ensure effectiveness, flexibility, and staff morale. Discusses the importance of clearly stated goals, measurable criteria and cost analysis. pp. 446-452.

****

Nicholson, Heather J. and Ralph L. Nicholson. Distant Hunger: Agriculture, Food, and Human Values. 1979. Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana 47902, USA.

Based on the premise that "any view of the world food situation is inevitably shaped by the values through which the 'facts' are viewed," this book explores the problem of world hunger and malnutrition from four differing value positions. One asserts that freedom from hunger and malnutrition is a universal human right; that this problem can be erradicated, considering the world's resources; and that this is the responsibility of all countries, especially developed ones. Another, the new-Malthusian view, defines the problem as overpopulation and the solution as worldwide birth control. A third view argues that the root of the problem is poverty which is caused by unequal distribution of the world's resources and can only be remedied by a moral commitment to distributive justice. The fourth position is economic: food shortages are due to a combination of weather, international food policies, and a lack of incentives for the poor to increase their food production. The authors conclude with a discussion of the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries in solving this problem. 246 pp.

****

Niehoff, Richard O. (ed.). Non-Formal Education and the Rural Poor. 1977. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Contains operational generalizations, issues and case studies distilled from the second international conference on non-formal education held at Michigan State University. The disucssion of non-formal education in nutrition and health-delivery programs includes descriptions of the Candelaria Comprehensive Health Delivery Project in Colombia and the Chimaltenango Development Project in Guatemala. 248 pp.

****

Nordberg, Olle, Peter Phillips, and Goran Sterky (eds.). Action for Children: Towards an Optimum Child Care Package in Africa. 1975. Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, Ovre Slottsgatan 2, S-752 20, Uppsala, Sweden.

Workshop report based on the proceedings of the 1973 Dag Hammarskjold Seminar on the "Dilemma of Quality and Cost in African Child Care," held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of the seminar, which involved people of diverse disciplines from different parts of the world, was to elaborate an "optimum package" program for child care in Africa with limited resources. The package consists of five inputs including social inputs (parents' education and the socialization process), prenatal care, nutrition in infancy and childhood, immunization, and hygiene and environmental sanitation. Because limited resources are available for the development of these support systems, coordination of services is important. Also included in the report are background papers on structuring for change, early years of childhood, children and society, and a discussion of dilemmas that health workers commonly confront. 238 pp.

****

Overseas Education Fund (OEF). Child Care Needs of Low Income Mothers in Less Developed Countries: A Summary Report of Research in Six Countries in Asia and Latin America. 1979. OEF, 2101 L Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Reports on a six-country research project that examined the effect of women's participation in the labor force on child care, health, and nutrition patterns. It also examined the constraints that child-care responsibilities placed on women's participation in income-generating activities. The national and family context, the degree and types of participation by women in the labor market and in community affairs, and the current state of child care, health, and nutrition are profiled for each country. The study concludes that child-care responsibilities seriously hinder participation of low-income women in the development process and recommends that development planners specifically seek ways to overcome this problem. Finally, alternative child-care programs from a variety of countries are briefly reviewed. 81 pp.

****

Pirie, M.W. "Realistic Approaches to Third World Food Supplies." Third World Planning Review. Vol. 4, No. 1, February 1982. Liverpool University Press, 123 Grove Street, Liverpool L7 7AF, England, UK.

Malnutrition is widespread, and its causes are numerous--ranging from ignorance, to inadequate supply of, and lack of access to food resources. This article presents several ways of combating this problem, and criticizes some popular approaches as being unrealistic. The author argues that nutrition can be improved by educating people and communities, though access to food within a country and internationally is a political matter. He criticizes most food aid programs for being politically motivated, creating dependency, increasing rural to urban migration, encouraging a black market, and doing to rather than with people. After outlining some popular but inefficient approaches to malnutrition, such as fish farming, the author concludes that a realistic approach to the problem is to improve the local food supplies by growing foods that will meet the nutritional needs of the local communities. This can be done by educating farmers about nutrition, making food crop production more profitable, and directing research to areas such as farming techniques, mixed cropping, and high protein crops. pp. 31-43.

****

Sachsenmeier, Peter (ed.). Basic Education: Reflections on Participatory Curriculum Development and Planning. 1978. German Foundation for International Development, Education and Science Branch, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn, West Germany.

A review of some of the work conducted by the Basic Education Sections of the German Foundation for International Development. "Curriculum and Educational Development in Third World Countries" by Peter Sachsenmeier discusses the implications of participatory curriculum development and planning policies. "Four Case Studies" by Josef Muller reports on innovative projects in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Two of these--"The Chiwanda Farm Project" and "The Kwamsisi Community Education Centre," both in Tanzania--dealt extensively with nutrition education. The "Basic Education Bibliography" by Annemarie Welzel lists books available in the Foundation's education library. 56 pp.

****

Sai, Fred T., with Penny Kane. Health, Nutrition and Population in Human Settlements. Occasional Essay No. 5. 1977. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

Points out the need for a definition of health care that includes more than treating the sick. Suggests that health workers are in a good position to integrate health activities with total community development. 32 pp. (Other IPPF publications in this series include: Some Ethical Issues in Family Planning; Population and National Development: The Dilemma of Developing Countries; Food, Population and Politics; Defining Family Health Needs, Standards of Care and Priorities: With Particular Reference to Family Planning.)

****

Schofield, Sue. Development and the Problems of Village Nutrition. 1979. Croom Helm Ltd., 2-10 St. John's Road, London SW11, England, UK.

Presents the results of a systematic survey to determine the different types of aid necessitated by malnutrition in any given village area around the world. Discusses methods for collecting essential data on nutrition. Shows how to identify problems by type of main food staple, type of village economy, value of food consumption, village site and location, and accessibility to larger centers of population. Includes seasonal timing problems and nutritional differences from one village to another. 174 pp.

****

Selowsky, Marcelo. The Economic Dimensions of Malnutrition in Young Children. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 294. 1978. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

This study outlines the distribution of malnutrition among children in developing countries; gives an economic rational for and analysis of food intervention programs; and surveys issues related to the effectiveness of such programs, as contrasted with direct income transfers. 78 pp.

****

Smilansky, Moshe. Priorities in Education: Pre-School; Evidence and Conclusions. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 323. 1979. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Part of a World Bank investigation to evaluate relative educational investment priorities in different age groups, the report focuses on preschool intervention experiments, primarily in the United States, European countries, and Israel. The report discusses evidence that: (1) there is a possible critical period in the child's cognitive development; (2) a dominant share of intelligence develops during early childhood; (3) there is a high correlation between home environment and a child's IQ (a standardized measure of intelligence), school achievement, and teacher ratings; (4) traditional kindergartens are unable to prepare disadvantaged children for the expectations of schooling; and (5) malnutrition and other health conditions have an impact on cognitive development. Results of studies where parents were involved in early childhood development indicate that support for the existing family structure offers the best chance of augmenting the abilities of disadvantaged preschool children and increasing the likelihood of later achievement. The author suggests that priority should be given to educational support for the family unit, and that adolescents are the most effective age group for such support. An appendix to the paper presents evidence for this suggestion. 72 pp. (An accompanying paper, Ability in Pre-Schoolers, Earnings, and Home Environment (1979, 92 pp.) by Roger Grawe is also available from the World Bank.)

****

Taylor, Patricia Silke. Health, Nutrition and Education in Nicaragua and Honduras. 1982. Dr. Patricia Silke Taylor, College of Education, The University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida 32504, USA.

Examines some of the socio-cultural factors contributing to the high rate of malnutrition in Nicaragua and Honduras. While the author begins with a brief discussion of the physical condition of malnutrition, emphasis is placed on the fact that malnutrition exists within a political, economic, and cultural context, and attempts at finding long term solutions to malnutrition must begin with an understanding of the social dimensions in which it occurs. 14 pp.

****

Thailand. Report of the Interministerial Working Group for the Development of National Food and Nutrition Policy Guidelines for Thailand. 1973. Nutrition Division, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

A report which investigated the importance of food and nutrition problems in Thailand and recommended a food and nutrition policy. Discusses the basis for such a policy, and the intergration of food and nutrition with agriculture, health, education, and community development. It also emphasizes the importance of training, evaluation and research. 125 pp.

****

Toro A., Jose Bernardo. Methods and Strategies for Achieving Family Participation in Nutrition, Health, and Mental Development Programs: The Lessons of Experience. 1977. SINENFAL, FEPEC-CEDEN, Apartado Aereo 53372, Bogota, D.E., Colombia.

Presents general principles of participation; and classifies types of projects into three categories, each allowing participants progressively more control over decision-making. (5 pp.) Two other papers by the same author are of interest. Planning Nutrition, Health, and Mental Development Programs with Family Participation: Criteria and Suggestions for Systematic Action (1977, 10 pp.) provides useful suggestions for those concerned with planning a participatory, family-oriented child nutrition project; and outlines the steps involved. Malnutrition, Mental Development, and Family Participation: Proposals for a Search for Solutions (n.d., 9 pp.) summarizes research findings which demonstrate how the physical and psychological development of children is influenced by their environments, and suggests ways parents can be involved in projects to improve either the rural or urban environment of their children.

****

Unesco. Basic Services for Children in Developing Countries. E/ICEF/L.1342. March 1976. Unesco, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Calls attention to the urgent needs of children and mothers from the estimated 900 million families living in absolute or near poverty in the rural areas, urban slums, and shanty towns of the low-income countries. Rapid expansion of interrelated basic services in maternal and child care and other health, nutritional and environmental components is strongly recommended, and the means of accomplishing that is discussed. 51 pp.

****

The Urban Edge. "More Food for the Urban Poor." Vol. 4, No. 6, July 1980. Council for International Urban Liason, 818 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.

Maintaining that undernourishment is partly a result of a lack of enough food in developing countries, articles discuss nutrition-related issues such as designing food programs, food hygiene, food policies, feeding programs for young children, and nutrition assistance by CARE, the World Bank, USAID, and the World Food Program. p. 6.

****

Vahlquist, Bo (ed.). Nutrition. A Priority in African Development. 1972. Almquist and Wiksell Bokhandel AB, P.O. Box 62, 101 20 Stockholm, Sweden; or The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, Ovre Slottsgatan 2, S-752 20, Uppsala, Sweden.

A report of a seminar to create an awareness of malnutrition problems in developing countries, among government representatives responsible for implementing programs to alleviate malnutrition. The importance of giving nutrition high priority in national planning and integrating it into other development programs are emphasized. Country reports are also available from The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation. 227 pp.

****

Valyasevi, Aree and Jean Baker (eds.). Proceedings of the Workshop on Breastfeeding and Supplementary Foods. 1980. The Institute of Nutrition and Department of Pediatrics, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Emphasizes the need for the promotion of breastfeeding, both from a nutritional and an economic standpoint. Workshop participants recommend that an infant be exclusively breastfed for the first 4-6 months, then introduced to supplementary foods which, combined with breastfeeding, should continue for at least the remainder of the first year. Participants advocate that parents should rely on the local food supply for supplementary feeding whenever possible, rather than on imported foods. They conclude that pediatricians should encourage and promote breastfeeding and aid in public education about the benefits of breastfeeding, both at national and local levels. Document includes discussions of the relationship between infant mortality and breastfeeding, the immunology of human milk, and the timing for introducing supplementary foods. Also contains brief summaries of the status of breastfeeding in Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, and Thailand. 76 pp.

****

Weisberg, S.M., K.M. Reese and P. McDonald. Nutrition and Productivity. Their Relationship in Developing Countries. 1972. League for International Food Production, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Room 404, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

A report of a survey undertaken to study the relationship between nutrition and productivity. The researchers conclude that a case can be made for nutrition as an element in planning for economic growth in developing nations. Lists six recommendations for research and action. 22 pp.

****

Wilkie, Neil A. "Nutrition Considerations in Agriculture and Rural Development." Proceedings of the Agricultural Sector Symposia. 1980. The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

This paper stresses the need to incorporate food and nutrition issues into rural development and agricultural projects. Since decisions on land use and water supply, cropping, food storage, credit and marketing may aggravate or alleviate the problems of undernutrition, malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies in developing countries, the author stresses the need for evaluation. The impact and nutritional relevance of ongoing and new projects would be assessed in six areas: increased food production and availability; improved post-harvest technology and storage; food processing, enrichment and quality control; improved food marketing and distribution; improved food preparation and utilization; and delivery of nutrition support services. The paper concludes with guidelines for planning food and nutrition strategies and integrating them into rural development and agricultural projects. pp. 549-562.

****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Williams, Maurice J. The Nature of the World Food and Population Problem. Statement for the First Session of the Congressional Round Table, Library of Congress, 1979. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Discusses the world food situation, the role of the World Food Council, and suggestions for increasing food production. The author concludes that the need is for advanced industrial countries to support stepped-up agricultural investments in developing countries. 22 pp.

****

Williamson, John. "Using Local Peoples' Participation in a Food For Work Program in Nepal." Rural Development Participation Review. Vol. 2, No. 3, Spring 1981. Rural Development Committee, 170 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

Discusses the organization and implementation of a food for work program in two areas of Nepal. Food for Work programs are often set up quickly in response to a critical food shortage by outsiders with little input from potential participants. This program attributes its success to the participation of local people in the decision-making processes. The villagers selected an irrigation work project as a means of alleviating food shortages in the future. Each village operated its own portion of the project in its own way. While most villages completed their projects, a few suffered from corrupt leadership or poor participation. pp. 15-17.

****

World Food Programme (WFP). Food Aid and the Role of Women in Development. 1976. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Concentrates on how WFP uses food aid to improve the nutritional and ultimately, the socio-economic, needs of women in developing countries. Describes some practical programs in progress which involve the WFP's "project approach," that is, men and women receiving food rations in exchange for participation in development projects. 43 pp.

****

3.0 FOOD PRODUCTION, PREPARATION, AND CONSUMPTION

Adams, Walter R. Preliminary Working Bibliography: Relationship Between Agriculture Production and Food Consumption. Available from the Non-Formal Education Information Center, College of Education, 237 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

An annotated bibliography compiled to investigate the hypothesis that "In a particular geographic area (such as one small country or valley) as agricultural production increases there is a tendency for food consumption by the residents of that area to decrease." References include research reports, case studies, historical studies, and issue papers. 17 pp.

****

Christian Action for the People (Acao Criste Pro Gente). Complementary Feeding Project (Alimentacao Complementar). 1981. Acao Criste Pro Gente, QNN, Modulo E, Area Especial, 72000 Ceilandia, D.F., Brasil.

Outlines a three-year project (starting in January 1982) to supplement the daily nutrition of 330 students, 3-18 years old, from poor families in the economically depressed North Ceilandia area of Brasilia — Brazil's Federal District (D.F.). The program of a complete meal and one lunch five days a week will give 150 preschoolers (3-6) two-thirds of their essential food requirements, while one balanced lunch a day would assure 60 young children (7-10), 80 adolescents (11-14), and 40 young men and women (15-18) one-quarter of their daily nutritional needs. There will be appropriate assessment of physical and mental health improvement, and instruction in hygiene, nutrition, and food preparation geared to the age groupings and their ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Acao Criste Pro Gente is a non-profit, interfaith society founded in 1973 that stresses educational activities and social assistance. (It also has such projects as Handicrafts, Creativity and Sports (Artesanato/Criatividade/Esporte) (1981, 3 pp.) and Education, Creativity and Production (Educacao/Criatividade/Producao) (1981, 4 pp.) planned for the same area of 55,000 people, roughly a one-mile (1⅝km.) circle around its Community Center.) In Portuguese. 4 pp.

****

Dulansey, Maryanne L. Can Technology Help Women Feed Their Families? Post Harvest Storage, Processing and Cooking: Some Observations. 1979. Consultants in Development, 2130 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

In a paper prepared for the AAAS Workshop on Women and Development, held in Washington, D.C. (March 1979), Dulansey argues that modern technologies which are introduced into rural societies in developing countries often fail because developers do not account for or seriously involve women, the major users of food-related technology, as decision-makers in project planning and implementation. In order to effectively help rural women feed their families, technological innovations must meet two conditions: (1) women must believe that the technology meets their perceived needs and will work for them, and (2) women must be able to afford the technology and be convinced of the benefits of their investment. Various illustrations of development projects that have failed because they didn't meet these conditions are cited. 9 pp.

****

Eide, Wenche B., Else Skjonsberg, Achola Pala, and Abjoulaye Bathily. Women in Food Production, Food Handling and Nutrition. With Special Emphasis on Africa. Final Report, June 1977. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Reviews currently available information on the role of women in food production in Africa. The report assesses the adequacy of current research, indicates linkages between food status and various aspects of women's roles in food production, and identifies new directions in research. The authors recommend that more inclusive studies be done in African contexts. 223 pp.

****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Rural Techniques, Vols. 1 to 7. 1978. Publication Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A series of illustrated practical manuals with directions explaining some simple ways of improving the home environment. Topics covered include food preparation, food preservation, labor-saving ideas, and furnishings and equipment. 588 pp.

****

German Adult Education Association. Make Your Own Oil. The "Good Idea" Series, No. 4. n.d. Africa Bureau, German Adult Education Association, P.O. Box 9298, Accra, Ghana.

Through written description and numerous color illustrations by R.I. Amos, this booklet describes the equipment and processes for extracting palm, palm kernel, and groundnut (peanut) oil. 14 pp.

****

Gobezie, Abeba, Zewdie Wolde-Gabriel, and Susan Peel. A Guide to Emergency Feeding. n.d. Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, P.O. Box 5654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A guide for relief workers organizing emergency feeding programmes. Describes techniques developed by OXFAM and the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute during the famines in Wollo (1973-74) and Ogaden (1975). It discusses methods of food distribution, the relationship between food and malnutrition and the need for a feeding program to help all people affected by disaster (the well nourished, the vulnerable, and the severely malnourished). Includes appendices on preparing high energy foods, protein supplements, and the personnel and equipment needed for such programs. 39 pp.

****

Hibler, Michelle. "Less Waste, More Food." IDRC Reports. Vol. 7, No. 2, June 1978. International Development Research Centre, Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Cereals and grain legumes provide the major portion of calories and protein for people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. However, by 1985 a shortfall in production of 76 million tons of cereal is predicted. Increasing production is one way to diminish the deficit; but despite development efforts, increase in production is not great enough to close the gap. Since estimates indicate that one-fourth to one-third of crops produced in LDC's are lost in harvesting, processing, and storage, improved efficiency at the post-harvest stage could represent substantial gains in grains available for consumption. This article describes three projects which deal with multiple facets of the post-harvesting stage. One, Nigeria's Maiduguri Mill project, began with a survey of the post-harvest system. A consumer-preferences survey later indicated increasing popularity of non-traditional foods and a test kitchen was set up to develop more nutritious food from local flours. A simple mill, including a mechanical dehuller which uses a dry processing cycle, was built. In part due to the extended shelf life of grain which has been dry-processed, recovery rate of the grains was increased to 80%. A local market for the grains was stimulated through consumer education with respect to use of the new products, sale of flour from the mill in the town, and establishment of a local bakery to use the flour there. pp. 19-21.

****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Islam, Meherunnesa. Food Preservation in Bangladesh (A Manual for Instructors). 1977. Women's Development Programme, UNICEF, Dacca, Bangladesh.

This teachers' guide details methods of preserving fruits through home bottling. Gives a brief background on the necessity of food preservation in Bangladesh and some hints for teaching people how to can. This document advocates learning-by-doing and thus, includes step-by-step directions for bottling fruit. Outlines simple recipes for canning tomatoes, mangos, papayas, and guava, as well as recipes for perserves, pickles, relishes, sauces and fruit chutney. Includes an explanation of basic terms and equipment and some illustrations. There is also a section on setting up a cottage industry for fruit preservation. 51 pp. + appendex.

****

Leghorn, Lisa and Mary Roodkowsky. Who Really Starves? Women and World Hunger. 1977. Friendship Press Distribution, P.O. Box 37800, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237, USA.

Postulates that widespread problems of acute hunger are primarily caused by socio-economic factors that deny access to resources, rather than by technological constraints. Drawing examples from a wide range of cultures, the authors state that women tend to be particularly affected by malnutrition owing to food taboos and customs that favor priority food consumption by men. They argue that colonialism, the modern cash economy, and the Western model of industrialization have eroded power that women traditionally had, and have pushed women into becoming underpaid wage workers. 40 pp.

****

Lewis, Martha Wells. Women and Food: An Annotated Bibliography on Family Food Production, Preservation and Improved Nutrition. n.d. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Describes publications, papers, and resource materials on vegetable gardening, raising small animals, improving nutrition through family food production, and technology appropriate to women and food. This useful guide to the literature also has descriptions and evaluations of selected vegetable garden projects, and a resources section. 47 pp.

****

Murthy, V. Ramadas, B.V. Rama Sastri, and K. Srilakshmi. Food and Health. 1979. National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research, Jamai-Osmania, Hyderbad 500007, India.

This pamphlet describes food groups, and a variety of foods and beverages, including milk, soya, vegetables, and eggs. It also explains the nutritional value of each, how it should be used in a well-balanced diet, and problems which result from a lack of it. Also covers such topics as effects of cooking on nutritional value, diets for pregnant women, diseases related to nutrition and food consumption, and food allergy. Designed mainly for use in India. 152 pp. (Also available from same organization: Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration, a pamphlet on causes, symptoms and treatment of the disease; and The Tortoise and the Rabbit, a cartoon-like pamphlet which emphasizes the necessity of proper eating to maintain strength and good health. This pamphlet is also available in Hindi.)

****

National Food and Nutrition Commission, Public Relations Unit. Kapenta--Our Rich Food. n.d. National Food and Nutrition Commission, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

An article on Kapenta, a Zambian fish specialty of high food value found only in Lake Tanganyika. It describes the history and geographical location of Kapenta, the way it is caught by fishermen, and some recipes for its preparation. 2 pp.

****

Newman, Mark D. Changing Patterns of Food Consumption in Tropical Africa: A Working Bibliography. Working Paper No. 23. January 1978. African Rural Economy Program, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

A bibliography with primary emphasis on the definition of nutritional standards, food consumption patterns and the changes occuring in those patterns throughout various regions of tropical Africa. 12 pp.

****

Pacey, Arnold. Gardening for Better Nutrition. n.d. Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King Street, London WC2E 8HN, UK.

Describes how women gardeners and other food producers left out of commercial crop-oriented extension services can grow vegetables for family consumption. Discusses illnesses associated with poor nutrition, vegetables most relevant to their prevention, and conditions necessary for cultivation of specific crops. Makes references to numerous case studies. Of particular interest to nutrition planners. 64 pp.

****

Ram, M. Mohan and Indira Gopalan (eds.). Nutritional Disabilities. 1981. National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research, Jamai-Osmania, Hyderbad 500007, India.

A series of essays dealing with the disabilities which may result from malnutrition. Essays examine the cause and prevention of such nutrition-related disabilities as growth retardation, nutritional blindness, fluorosis (a crippling disability), lathyrism (a preventable paralysis) and mental deficiencies. 59 pp.

****

Rios de Riboty, Bertha. Manual de Nutricion, Higiene y Salud para el Proyecto "Validacion del Modelo Portage." 1979. Direccion General de Educacion Inicial, Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo de la Educacion, Ministerio de Educacion, Lima, Peru; or Portage Project, Cooperative Educational Service Agency, No. 12, Box 564, Portage, Wisconsin 53901, USA.

A manual explaining the nutritive value of various foods and ways of preparing them to conserve the most nutrients. In Spanish. 68 pp.

****

Salomon, Rosalba. Family Gardens in Rural Zones. n.d. Christian Children's Fund, Inc., Apartado Postal 13-576, Mexico 13, D.F., Mexico.

Describes classes taught at Christian Children's Fund on how to raise edible greens with the purpose of improving nutrition. Using these classes, numerous projects and institutions have successfully encouraged people to plant family vegetable gardens. 2 pp.

****

Selinus, Ruth, Guenet Awalom, and Abeba Gobezie. Dietary Studies in Ethiopia II. Dietary Pattern in Two Rural Communities in N. Ethiopia: A Study with Special Attention to the Situation in Young Children. Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, P.O. Box 5654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A study report of a dietary survey carried out in two villages in Begender and Tigre provinces in North Ethiopia. Describes the subsistence conditions in the communities, the people's food habits and their methods of food preparation. The survey showed gross dietary deficiencies especially amongst toddlers from one half to three years of age. 38 pp.

****

Siulanda, N.H. An Assessment of the Food and Nutrition Situation in the Eastern Province of Zambia: Petuake District. 1977. National Food and Nutrition Commission, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

This report outlines problems that affect the nutritional well being of groups in Petauke district, Zambia. It deals with food availability and ways to improve agricultural production. This survey showed that income is the most important determinant affecting nutrient intake. 19 pp.

****

Smith, Marny, Gardening with a Conscience: The Organic-Intensive Method. 1981. The Seabury Press, Inc., 815 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA.

A step-by-step guide to the process of planning an organic garden and techniques for garden maintenance. In Part One the author focuses on creating a garden: gathering information, selecting a garden site, soil testing, compost building, planning what to grow. In Part Two garden maintenance is considered, along with crop rotation, organic insect control, maximizing production, and extending the growing season. 86 pp.

****

Smith, Victor, Sarah Lynch, William Whelan, John Strauss, and Doyle Baker. Household Food Consumption in Rural Sierra Leone. 1979. Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA.

Noting that the processes of economic development often contribute to the problem of malnutrition, this study was undertaken to gather information useful in predicting the possible consequences of economic development policies on a population's nutritional status. This research project's goal was to develop methods for obtaining detailed information on food consumption patterns and the factors that affect them in rural households of Sierra Leone (111 pp.). A subsequent publication available from the same source entitled Non-Price Factors Affecting Household Food Consumption in Sierra Leone (1980, 85 pp.) examines and revises the estimates of food consumption and presents a series of econometric tabulations of the effects of ten different non-price variables on the consumption patterns.

****

Tinker, Irene. New Technologies for Food Chain Activities: The Imperative of Equity for Women. 1979. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

Focusing on rural poor women, Tinker discusses the effects of recent development policies and new technologies on women's participation in food-chain activities - namely, the production, processing, preservation and preparation of food, as well as household energy and water supply responsibilities. The author argues that the modernization process and resulting technological activities have largely ignored the needs of rural women as a group. Citing cases from Africa, Asia and Latin America, she maintains that while women often assume the bulk of responsibilities for food-chain activities in developing countries, modern technologies aimed mainly at men have made it harder rather than easier for women to grow or earn food because of restrictions placed on their traditional economic activities. Reasons for women's low-priority economic status can be traced to two prevailing biases in modern economic development theory: (1) continued perception of a dichotomy between modern and traditional economic activities, and (2) irrational occupational sex-role stereotyping. Because of their vital economic responsibilities, Tinker concludes by strongly advocating the active inclusion of rural women in all phases of the development process related to food-chain activities. 43 pp.

****

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Workshop on Food Preservation and Storage. 1975. UNIPUB, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, USA; or African Training and Research Centre for Women, UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A report of a workshop jointly sponsored by the government of Tanzania, UNICEF, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Participants from different regions in Tanzania studied traditional food storage and preservation methods, causes of food spoilage, and principles of conservation. They also discussed food storage and preservation in relation to nutrition, and considered the relationship between food supplies, family size, health and welfare. Several practical projects were carried out during the workshop. For example, participants built an improved rat-protected grain store and a solar dryer using locally-available materials. Attention was given to food preservation as a small-scale industry and potential source of income for women. Finally, participants planned ways to share what they had learned with their own communities. 102 pp.

****

Vickery, Deborah and James Vickery. Intensive Vegetable Gardening for Profit and Self-Sufficiency. Program and Training Journal, Reprint Series No. 25. March 1978. ACTION/Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525, USA.

Describes in detail how to garden vegetables intensively in raised beds. With an adequate and controllable water supply the farmer can produce four times as many vegetables per acre as with conventional or mechanized row agriculture. The authors provide a thorough but non-technical discussion of the basics of soil composition and how to build and maintain fertility. They also detail the steps in planning a garden, including labor requirements, financial costs, nutritional yields, market value of crops, and succession planting to maximize yield. Other facets of gardening are also discussed, from preparation of the beds, to planting, cultivating, and controlling water quantity and timing. Supplementary tables provide information on seeds per ounce, germination rate, spacing of plants for intensive growing, compatible combinations for growing within a single bed, warm and cool season crops and estimated yields. 159 pp.

****

Whitby, Pauline. Zambian Foods and Cooking. 1972. Public Relations Unit, The National Food and Nutrition Commission, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

Based on the 1969-72 National Food and Nutrition Survey to collect information on food consumption in Zambia, this report deals with food processing and cooking in rural areas. Describes Zambian meal patterns, preservation and storage of staple foods and ways to prepare them. 68 pp.

****

4.0 NEWSLETTERS AND PERIODICALS

Agripromo: Pour la Promotion du Monde Rural. "L'Enfant en Milieu Rural." No. 25, April 1979. Institut African pour le Developpement Economique et Social (INADES-Formation), 08 Boite Postal 8, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast.

This special issue focuses on the situation of, and programs for, rural children in Africa. It includes guidelines for child-feeding and parent-education programs. In French. (24 pp.) Another issue on managing the harvest ("La Gestion des Recoltes," Vol. 38, July 1982, 24 pp.) includes practical instructions on preserving plantains, manioc, beans and vegetables, and suggestions for managing the harvesting and storage process in order to avoid waste. In French.

****

Approtech. "Food: Production, Processing and Distribution." Vol. 4, Nos. 3 and 4, September-December 1981. International Association for the Advancement of Appropriate Technology for Developing Countries, University of Michigan, 603 E. Madison, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA.

A collection of articles covering a range of food-related topics and issues, for example: the economic and political forces contributing to deteriorating nutritional standards; food systems and the effects of chemicals, pollution, and soil damage on food quality; and the dangers related to the rapid disappearance of genetically diverse seed varieties. 71 pp.

****

Assignment Children. "Breast-Feeding and Health." No. 55/56, 2/1981. Assignment Children, UNICEF, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

A special issue on breast-feeding and health. A series of articles and case studies which emphasize the nutritional and health benefits derived from breast-feeding. Breast milk contains high nutritional, biochemical, anti-allergic, anti-infective, and immunological properties which breast milk substitutes do not. Thus, breast-fed babies are healthier and have a lower mortality rate than bottle-fed infants. Articles include a discussion of the benefits of breast-feeding for mother and child in developing countries; an explanation of the necessity for fulfilling the nutritional needs of a nursing mother; an examination of the evolution of infant feeding practices in Northern Europe; an analysis of moments when critical breast-feeding decisions are made by mothers; and a description of nine rooming-in models, where the new baby is allowed to remain with the mother in the hospital. Also contains case studies from Nicaragua, the Philippines, and India. 224 pp.

****

Assignment Children. "Malnutrition and the Urban Poor." No. 43, July-September 1978. Assignment Children, UNICEF, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

This special issue contains articles in both French and English which explore some of the reasons behind the high rate of malnutrition in urban slums and examine several projects undertaken to combat this expanding problem. Case studies include projects in Kamanves, India; Lusaka, Zambia; and Cartagena, Colombia. The Kamanves case study focuses on a community kitchen program initiated and maintained by the city's urban poor. The program provides daily meals for a large portion of the slum's population, especially the children, who often have no other means of meeting their nutritional needs. 110 pp.

****

Centerpoint. Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), P.O. Box 42, Shanhua, Tainan 741, Taiwan.

A news magazine, published three times per year, aiming to share information on the research, projects, and accomplishments of the AVRDC. Some of the work highlighted in recent issues includes research on soy beans, mung beans, and tomatoes; a home garden experiment to combat malnutrition (Vol. 2, No. 3, Fall 1981); a study of western pesticides (Vol. 2, No. 2, Summer 1981); and a survey of rural technologies in Taiwan (Winter 1980/81).

****

Ceres: FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A bimonthly journal primarily devoted to agriculture and rural development, which often addresses issues, practices, and developments concerning food, hunger and nutrition. Previous issues have included: "Needed: Nutrition-First Fishery Policies" by Gunnar Saetersdal (Vol. 12, No. 4, 1979, pp. 13-18), an article which deals with the need to approach the world's marine resources as a means of providing nutrition. Examines current policies, crucial questions, and future hopes regarding the use of fish to combat malnutrition. "Nutrition is a Question of Philosophy" by Dr. Thianar N'Doye (Vol. 13, No. 1, 1980, pp. 17-23), outlines how cultural practices and climate relate to food consumption and malnutrition.

****

CHILD-to-child Programme. Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, England, UK.

A newsletter describing CHILD-to-child projects being planned or actually underway in different parts of the world. The projects are designed to teach and encourage children to concern themselves with the health, nutrition, and general development of their younger brothers and sisters.

****

The Christian Science Monitor. "The Challenge of Hunger." January 12, 1978. The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway Street, Boston Massachusetts 02115, USA.

This special section contains numerous articles addressing issues surrounding world hunger. Some of the authors analyze global food issues in terms of political, economic, cultural and environmental constraints. Of these, some are optimistic about feeding the world's population; others are not. Still other articles examine fish farming, action plans for cereal production and distribution, and food production and consumption in Bangladesh, Mali, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Mexico, and India. 16 pp.

****

Development Communication Report. "The Nutrition Message and The Mass Media." No. 20, September 1977. Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

Much of this issue of DCR is devoted to three articles centering on the main theme. Mark Rasmussen, "Thru Media Strategies Used in Nutrition Education" (pp. 1,2-3), discusses the strengths and failings of multi-media, advertising, and combined approaches with various examples. Joanne Leslie, "Evaluating Nutrition-Education Projects--Getting the Message and Acting Upon It" (pp. 1,3), stresses the criteria and results against which the effectiveness of such projects should be measured. A third article, "Five Nutrition Projects that Use Mass Media" (pp. 4-6), illustrates both the practicality of such an approach and how much is still to be learned in planning future projects. 12 pp.

****

BEST AVAILABLE

Development Forum. Development Forum General Edition, DESI, C-527, United Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

A newspaper issued ten times a year by United Nations University. Reports on a wide range of development topics and concerns throughout the world. Two recent issues are of particular interest. Volume 9, Number 3, April 1981 contains "Brains for More Bread" by Fred Sai (pp. 6) in which the author notes that a major obstacle to alleviating hunger and malnutrition in Africa is the great deficiency in personnel trained in nutrition and food sciences. "Prizes for Prudent Mothers" by G.M. Guthrie (pp. 6-7) discusses the growing awareness of malnutrition as the major cause of infant mortality in the Philippines. Several specific strategies used in the Philippines to improve infant feeding practices are described. Volume 10, Number 8, October 1981 contains a section devoted to world hunger. "World Hunger: Ethics and the Right to Eat" by Norman J. Faramelli (pp. 8-9) explores the increasing complexity of world hunger problems. The author summarizes several ethical theories that have been used to support proposed solutions to world hunger and provides a detailed discussion of the implications of including the "right to eat" among basic human rights. This issue also includes a number of shorter articles on a variety of topics related to nutrition and hunger.

****

Diarrhoea Dialogue. Appropriate Health Resources & Technologies Action Group Ltd. (AHRTAG), 85 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DE, England, UK.

This newsletter for primary health care workers, planners and administrators, researchers, and general readers focuses on diarrhoeal disease prevention and control. Concerns covered include oral rehydration, water supply, sanitation, and nutrition. Each issue contains news, reports, and letters received from health personnel worldwide. A "Practical Advice Series" presents useful information on such topics as "Choosing a Hand Pump" (No. 4, February 1981), "Persuading Children with Diarrhoea to Eat" (No. 6, August 1981) and "Carrying Out a Survey on Attitudes to Diarrhoea" (No. 9, May 1982). There is also a regular "Questions and Answers" section.

****

Famille et Developpement. Famille et Developpement, 66 Boulevard de la Republique, B.P. 11007, C.D. Annexe, Dakar, Senegal.

Addresses matters of health, nutrition, education, and technology as they relate to the family and development in Africa. Published each trimester. In French.

****

Food and Nutrition. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

A bi-annual review of international developments in food policy and nutrition. Includes essays on nutritional status, food preservation and quality control, and nutrition planning; book reviews; and news on food laws and regulations in different countries. (Also available in French and Spanish.)

****

Hunger Notes. World Hunger Education Service, 2035 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

This publication aims to "facilitate the exchange of information and insights on world food and development issues." Each issue of this newsletter includes articles, excerpts, and a list of resources on a theme related to hunger and development. A section entitled "Network News" includes information on projects, conferences, and organizations. Of special interest is a recent issue entitled "Women and the Problem of Hunger" (Vol. 7, No. 8, January 1982, 12 pp.), which explores women's roles in food production and consumption.

****

The IDRC Reports. Communications Division, International Development Research Centre, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

Published quarterly, this periodical reports on the projects of the International Development Research Centre. Two recent issues have addressed the situation of hunger and malnutrition throughout the world. "Dossier: Food" (Vol. 6, No. 2, 1977) deals with questions relating to the global food situation. "A Better Start" (Vol. 11, No. 2, 1982) contains an article with the same title by Jacques DuPont (p. 14-16) which presents an overview of breastfeeding trends in both developed and less developed countries. "A Natural Contraceptive" by Rowan Shirkie (p. 17) specifically deals with the contraceptive effects of lactation. A project promoting the cultivation of quinoa, a high quality food grain, is the subject of "Seeds of Gold," by Florencio Zambrana (p. 11). Another issue (Vol. 8, No. 1, March 1979) reports on IDRC's participation in development projects and related activities for children. It is comprised of several short articles on benefits of breastfeeding, nutrition for children, research on infant mortality, child labor, and "The Value of Children" research study (pp. 18-21). (Also available in French as Le CRDI Explore from B.P. 11007, Dakar, C.D. Annexe, Senegal; and in Spanish as El CIID Informa, from Apartado Aereo 53016, Bogota, D.E., Colombia.)

****

Information: World Food Day, 16 October. World Food Day (WFD) Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

An occasional newsletter for WFD organizers to exchange news and ideas.

****

IWTC Newsletter. International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC), Inc., 305 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Two recent issues of this periodical have dealt with food and nutrition-related concerns. One of these is a special issue summarizing the role of women in the food production chain (No. 10, August 1979, 32 pp.). Articles comment briefly on women's need for access to land, technology, and capital to promote their full participation in agriculture and food production. This issue also presents various projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America designed to further such participation. It includes a resource list of organizations, materials and periodicals about women in agriculture. The second issue, devoted to the International Year of the Child (No. 8, January 1979, 32 pp.), describes projects attempting to meet the needs of children in the areas of daycare, education, and nutrition. It also contains a brief bibliography on pertinent United Nations materials, mass media materials, and special periodical issues.

****

L.I.F.E. Newsletter. League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.), 1126 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

A monthly publication providing a network for disseminating information on food and nutrition to developing countries. Deals with specific technical projects where L.I.F.E. volunteer experts are involved.

****

Mothers and Children: Bulletin on Infant Feeding and Maternal Nutrition. American Public Health Association, International Health Programs, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

A bulletin published three times a year emphasizing improving family nutrition, particularly for mothers and infants in developing countries. Topics include the development of family nutrition improvement programs; practical advice on home-based supplementary foods for infant feeding; and simple health care methods for pregnant women in relation to nutrition. The bulletin also features questions and answers on health and nutrition topics; announcements of current legislation related to maternal and child-related issues from different countries; and information resources for health and nutrition, such as new publications or conferences. Also available in French and Spanish.

****

New Internationalist. Montagu House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 6EP, England, UK; or 113 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11201, USA.

Two issues of this monthly magazine have recently focused on topics of food and nutrition. "Feast, Famine and Farming." (No. 108, February 1982, 32 pp.) looks at the rise of multinational agribusinesses and finds that growing corporate control over food production has done little to erradicate world hunger. Articles explore some of the results of this control: corporate ownership and patenting of seeds is dangerously narrowing the genetic base of food crops; large companies in countries like Honduras, Senegal, and the Philippines have thrived on land expropriated from small farmers; and pesticides are contaminating food crops and causing serious health problems for agricultural workers. "Stop the Babymilk Pushers" (No. 110, April 1982, 32 pp.) explores the dangers and difficulties of bottlefeeding, and the misuse of infant formula, especially in developing countries. Articles also outline the history of the World Health Organization's code of ethics for marketing infant formula, and the Nestle Company's violations of the Code since it was formulated in 1979 and passed in 1981. Women's freedom to choose breastfeeding even in developed countries, is also questioned in light of a system which promotes bottlefeeding as prestigious and breastfeeding as shameful and time-consuming. A third issue (No. 55, September 1977) summarizes via cartoon, worldwide research results on the world food situation as adapted from the book, Food First. Topics include poison and destruction, small farming, helping handouts, food and freedom, self-reliance, and action. The authors conclude that the real crisis centers on the distribution of power, not food. 32 pp.

****

Nutrition and Development. The Nutrition Section, Department of Health, Box 2084, Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.

A newsletter on nutrition in Papua New Guinea aiming to improve the nutrition of its people.

****

Nutrition Briefs: A Selective Annotated Guide to Current Periodical Literature. Nutrition Center of the Philippines, MCC P.O. Box 653, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

A quarterly annotated guide to help policy makers, administrators, nutrition workers and other interested persons get up-to-date information on current research, field projects and tested methodologies in the field of nutrition. (The Center publishes several other periodicals of interest: NCP Bulletin and Nutrition Reports highlight nutrition development efforts in the Philippines and discuss nutrition policies and programs. The bi-monthly Subject Index to Nutrition Literature is a bibliography on nutrition literature in periodicals received by the NCP library.)

****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nutrition News. National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council of Medical Researth, Tarnaka, Hyderabad 500007, India.

A newsletter on topics related to nutrition in India. A recent issue (Vol. 3, No. 4, July 1982, 6 pp.) includes an article entitled "Energy Requirements and Recommended Allowances," and information on current research, educational aids, and training programs.

****

Nutrition Newsletter. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-7, 1977. Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 5654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The newsletter covers various nutrition and health related topics, including the crisis in infant feeding practices, breastfeeding habits and cultural contexts, and breastfeeding as the best alternative for all infants in Africa.

****

Nutrition Planning. Nutrition Planning Information, P.O. Box 8080, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107, USA.

An international quarterly journal of "abstracts about food and nutrition policy, planning and programs." Some of the topics covered include consequences of malnutrition; nutrition education--home centered activities; public health and curative measures; food processing, distribution and feeding programs; and agriculture.

****

People. Vol. 3, No. 1, 1976. A quarterly publication of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). IPPF, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

A special issue on nutrition, population, and development. Contains five related papers including interviews with three world experts on nutritional problems in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A concluding feature appraises the global prospect on nutrition and population. 55 pp. (Available in English, French, and Spanish.)

****

Salubritas. American Public Health Association, International Health Programme, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

This quarterly publication is a health information exchange for persons concerned with the delivery of low-cost health and nutrition services in developing countries. It contains a variety of health and nutrition related articles. Such articles include "A Tale of Two Countries," (Vol. 4, No. 1, January 1980, pp. 4-5), which describes problems related to industrial promotion and the subsequent high use of infant formula in North Yemen, and the positive results of laws restricting formula use in Papua New Guinea.

****

A Shift in the Wind. The Hunger Project, 2015 Steiner Street, San Francisco, California 94115, USA.

An occasional newspaper published by The Hunger Project, an organization aiming to erradicate hunger in this century, in part through a strategy of mass education of people in the developing world. The papers emphasize that there are more than enough food producing resources in the world to end hunger and provide nutritionally sound diets for every human being. What prevents this from happening is a lack of political and personal will on the part of the citizens and governments of developed countries.

****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UNICEF News. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 1 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

Quarterly publication covering a wide range of experiences, particularly as they relate to children. Each issue deals with a specific topic such as nutrition, environment, women and development, families, and education and development. Two issues entitled "Fighting Child Malnutrition" (85/1975/3 and 85/1975/4) have been devoted to the problem of malnutrition in children. Included are brief discussions of innovative educational approaches taken to combat malnourishment--"The Grim Facts of Life on Haita" and "Nutrition Scouts: Another First in Uganda" both mention training programs for nutrition field workers.

****

Voluntary Action. Vol. 24, No. 3, October 1981. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), 5 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi 110002, India.

This issue deals especially with feeding the population of India. In "Conservation for Survival of Agriculture" B.V. Nimbkar contends that India could feed its population with less than the amount of land presently under cultivation. Good management and improved agricultural practices would allow the remaining land to be put into a land bank, including critical virgin forests, to provide the organisms which may be necessary to feed future generations. In "Feeding the World" the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) gives an overview of world hunger, food supplies and distribution, and discusses projected systems and costs for feeding the world's population in the future. Content of other articles ranges from a case study of motivating children to plant and care for their own fruit trees, to maximizing food production in India by keeping goats. Different systems of rainwater control for lands ordinarily unusable due to waterlogging during the rainy season are also discussed. 31 pp.

****

WACC Journal. Vol. 26, No. 4, 1978. World Association for Christian Communication, 122 King's Road, London SW3 4TR, England, UK.

Devoted to the International Year of the Child, 1979, this issue includes general articles on the health, education, nutrition, and social development of children. 48 pp.

****

The Women and Food Information Network Newsletter. The Women and Food Information Network, 24 Peabody Terrace #1403, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA.

A bi-monthly publication containing descriptions of training programs, project activities, research, and publications; announcements of conferences and job opportunities; and short articles. All relate to the general theme of women, food, and international development.

****

World Education Reports. "Focus on Health." No. 23, April 1981. World Education Reports, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, USA.

An issue devoted to health-related topics. Of particular interest is "Add Groundnuts and Stir" by Dr. James E. Kipp (pp. 8-9) which describes a rural health program in the Lardin Gabas region of Northeastern Nigeria. Using story-telling as a means of transmitting nutrition information to village mothers, local health workers are able to effectively convey the importance of good nutrition in preventing protein deficiency and other common childhood diseases. Another article "Tailored to Fit" by Drs. P.B. Dean and I.M. Lourie (pp. 18-19), describes Project Concern's involvement in promoting nutrition education in Guatemala. The authors focus on the educational programs and techniques used at the nutrition recuperation center and the children's clinic to encourage community awareness of and participation in improved family nutrition practices.

****

World Health. World Health Organization, Av. Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Published ten times a year World Health focuses on health issues of international importance often addressing the topic of nutrition. For example, recent issues have contained such articles as "One man's meat..." by Nedd Willard (December 1980, pp. 18-23) "Nutrition and the Elderly" by M. Essam Fikry (April 1981, pp. 13-15), and "Better Food habits, better health" by Ruth Seitz (July 1981, pp. 6-9). (Also available in French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish; published four times a year in Arabic and Persian).

****

World Neighbors In Action. World Neighbors, 5115 North Portland Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112, USA.

A newsletter sharing information about cooperative self-help projects, published by World Neighbors, "a non-governmental, non-sectarian, worldwide people-to-people movement." Written especially for project personnel in developing countries, each issue provides practical information and advice on a specific topic, many of which concern food and nutrition. For example, "Eating Green Leafy Plants" (Vol. 11, No. 4E) describes the nutritional importance of green leafy plants and explains how a variety of these can be recognized and prepared for meals. Topics of several other recent issues include: "Oral Rehydration Treatment" (Vol. 13, No. 2E), "Food Self-Sufficiency" (Vol. 12, No. 3E), and "Let's Grow Our Own Fruit" (Vol. 7, No. 1E).

****

5.0 ORGANIZATIONS

American Public Health Association, International Health Programs, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

****

Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group (AHRTAG-UK), 85 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DE, England, UK.

****

Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), P.O. Box 42, Shanhua, Tainan 741, Taiwan.

****

Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), 5 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi 110002, India.

****

Bureau of Study and Research for the Promotion of Health, Dr. J. Courtejoie, Director. P.O. Box 1977, Kangu, Mayombe, Zaire.

****

Canadian Hunger Foundation, 75 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A5, Canada.

****

CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA.

****

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), Jamaica Centre, P.O. Box 140, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, West Indies.

****

Catholic Relief Services, World Headquarters, 1011 First Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

****

Center for the Analysis of World Food Issues, Program in International Agriculture, Cornell University, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

****

The Child Care and Adoption Society, P.O. Box RW 245, Lusaka, Zambia.

****

Children's Nutrition Unit, Addis Ababa, P.O. Box 1768, Ethiopia.

****

Clearinghouse on Infant Feeding and Maternal Nutrition, American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, USA.

****

Comprehensive Rural Operations Service Society (CROSS), House No. 47, Snehapuri, Nacharam, Hyderabad 501507, India.

****

Cornell University, Division of Nutritional Sciences, Savage Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.

****

Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, Ovre Slottsgatan 2, S-752 20, Uppsala, Sweden.

****

Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, P.O. Box 20, New York, New York 10163, USA.

****

Editorial Pax-Mexico, Libreria Carlos Cesarman, S.A., Rep. Argentina 9, Apartado Postal 45-009, Mexico.

****

Ethiopian Nutrition Institute, P.O. Box 5654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

****

Famille et Developpement, 66 Boulevard de la Republique, B.P. 11007, C.D. Annexe, Dakar, Senegal.

****

Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. (FAO), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00100, Italy.

****

Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

****

The Hunger Project, 2015 Steiner Street, San Francisco, California 94115, USA.

****

Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya.

****

Institute for Food and Development Policy, 1885 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103, USA.

****

Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, England, UK.

****

The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, England, UK.

****

Institute of Medicine, P.O. Box 1046, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway.

****

The Institute of Nutrition, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

****

Nutrition Division, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

****

Nutrition Planning, P.O. Box 8080, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107, USA.

****

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre, APEX Training Institute, Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai 625020, India.

****

The Nutrition Section, Department of Health, Box 2084, Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.

****

Office of Nutrition, Bureau of Science and Technology, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

****

Organization for Continuing Education for American Nurses (OCEAN), Inc., P.O. Box 21276, Columbia, South Carolina 29221, USA.

****

Oxford Famine Relief (OXFAM), Kidlengton, Oxford OX5 1JD, England, UK.

****

Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL), P.O. Box 30470, Nairobi, Kenya.

****

Project-Soya, B.P. 110, Kananga, Zaire.

****

Protein Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA.

****

Project Concern, 3802 Houston St., P.O. Box 81123, San Diego, California 92138, USA.

****

Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, Sarvodaya Research Institute, No. 40, Lumbini Avenue, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka.

****

Save the Children Federation, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

****

International Development Research Centre, Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9, Canada.

****

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

****

International Nutrition Communication Service, Education Development Center, 55 Chapel St., Newton, Massachusetts 02160, USA.

****

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England, UK.

****

International Union of Nutritional Sciences, c/o Institute of Clinical Nutrition, Sahlgren's Hospital, S413 45 Gothenburg, Sweden.

****

League for International Food Education (LIFE), 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Room 404, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

****

Manoff International, 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

****

Meals for Millions Foundation, 1800 Olympic Boulevard, P.O. Box 680, Santa Monica, California 90406, USA.

****

National Council for International Health (NCIH), 2121 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20037, USA.

****

The National Food and Nutrition Commission, P.O. Box 2669, Lusaka, Zambia.

****

National Food and Nutrition Plan, P.O. Box 1931, Bogota, Colombia.

****

National Institute of Nutrition, Apartado Aereo 15.609, Bogota, Colombia.

****

National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council of Medical Research, Jamai-Osmania, Hyderabad 500007, India.

****

Nestle Foundation for the Study of the Problems of Nutrition in the World, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.

****

Nutrition Center of the Philippines, MCC P.O. Box 653, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

****

Servicio de Intercambio de Informacion en Educacion No Formal para America Latina (SINENFAL), FEPEC-CEDEN, Apartado Aereo 53372, Bogota, D.E., Colombia.

****

Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, Box 977, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

****

Task Force on World Hunger, Presbyterian Church in the United States, 341 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308, USA.

****

UNECA, Training and Research Centre for Women, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

****

UNICEF, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; or United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

****

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Maternal and Child Health Service, Rockville, Maryland 20852, USA.

****

Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), C-14 Community Centre, Safdarjung Development Area, New Delhi 11016, India.

****

War on Want, 467 Caledonian Road, London N7 9BE, England, UK.

****

The Women and Food Information Network, 24 Peabody Terrace #1403, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA.

****

World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

****

World Hunger Education Service, 2035 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

****

World Neighbors, 5115 North Portland Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112, USA.

****

6.0 RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Alam, Samsul et al. Looking for a Mate: An Educational Card Game. n.d. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA. 3 pp + cards.

****

Bharadwaj, Geeta R. and Suman Srivastara. The Special Needs of Women: A Plea for an Integrated Approach and Some Programme Proposals. 1980. Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD), Bangkok, Thailand. 35 pp.

****

Botswana: Nutrition Unit, Ministry of Health. "The Sun, Water and Bread." Report on an Appropriate Technology Workshop on Food and Nutrition. In Udo Bude, Education for Kagisano. Study Tour of Educational Institutions in Botswana by Directors of African Curriculum Centres. 1980. German Foundation for International Development, Education, Science and Documentation Division, Education and Science Branch, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn, West Germany. pp. 365-397.

****

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Teaching Personal and Family Preparedness--Physical Health: Nutrition. n.d. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 50 E. North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, USA. (flip cards).

****

Colfer, Carol J. Pierce. "Home Gardens...Not So Easy." Agenda. October 1981. Press and Publications Division, Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development (AID), Washington, D.C. 20523, USA. pp. 8-11.

****

Dilts, Russ. Picture Cards: Awareness-Building Lessons on Key Concepts in Health and Nutrition. n.d. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA. 3 pp. + cards.

****

Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Homemaking Handbook for Village Workers in Many Countries. 1981. Available from: American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA. 237 pp.

****

Gardiner, David, with Dianne Cameron. My Garden. Ministry of Education, P.B. 7724, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

****

Haraldson, Sixten S.R. Tribal People in Transitional Phase: Sendentarisation of Nomads--Nutrition in Transitional Groups. Scandinavian School of Public Health, Medicinaregatan, S-413 46 Gotsborg, Sweden. 5 pp.

****

Hassanruddin, Djuarni B. et al. How to Make Nasi Tim: Family Food for Babies. n.d. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA. (poster cards).

****

Intercom. "Food for All: Teaching Against Hunger." Global Perspectives in Education, Inc., 218 East 18th Street, New York, New York 10003, USA.

****

In the Garden. Universal Children's Gardens, P.O. Box 2698, Grand Central P.O., New York, New York 10163, USA.

****

Marga Quarterly Journal. "Food." Special Issue, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1982. Marga Institute, P.O. Box 601, Colombo, Sri Lanka. 108 pp.

****

Nyhuis, Jane. Desert Harvest: A Guide to Vegetable Gardening in Arid Lands. 1982. Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Southwest Program, 209 E. 16th Street, P.O. Box 42622, Tucson, Arizona 85733, USA. 63 pp.

****

Ofis Blong Ol Meri, and The Fiji National Food and Nutrition Committee. Good Gardens, Good Food, Good Health. n.d. Ofis Blong Ol Meri, Box 623, Nadi, Fiji. 7 pp.

****

Schurch, B. and L. Wilquin. Nutrition Education in Communities of the Third World: An Annotated Bibliography. Nestle Foundation for the Study of Problems of Nutrition in the Third World, P.O. Box 1051, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland. 208 pp.

****

Srinivasan, Lyra. Serialized Posters: An Exercise to Promote Learner Participation. n.d. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

****

Terreri, Nancy and Ilya Moeliono. Lina Regains Her Health with Sugar and Salt Solution. n.d. Save the Children, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA. (Flipchart plus booklet).

****

Turner, June H. (ed.). Latin American Woman: The Meek Speak Out. 1980. International Educational Development, P.O. Box 66, Silver Spring, Maryland 10907, USA. 174 pp.

****

Werner, David and Bill Bower. Helping Health Workers Learn: A Book of Methods, Aids, and Ideas for Instructors at the Village Level. 1982. Hesperian Foundation, Box 1692, Palo Alto, California 94302, USA. 593 pp.

****

THE STAFF OF THE

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER

1976 - 1982

Niloufer Abeysuriya
Loal Ames
Pervaiz Amir
Carolyn Andree
Ameneh Azamali
Darini S. Arulpragasam
Keith Bletzer
Ellen Bortei-Doku
Earl Brigham
Ron Cadieux
Zachariah Chuenyane
Joan Claffey
Frances Cosstick
Sara Cummins
Owen Dailey
Cecilia Dumor
Jim Fritz
Louis Garcia
Cathy Gibbons
Emily Gladhart
Susan Goldenstein
Stella Hansen
Sharon Hart
Mary Kay Hobbs
Terry Hoops
Steve Howard
Amy Hunt
M. Noorul Hussain
Crissy Kateregga
Valerie Kelly
Heeja Kim
David Lubkin
Thomas Mace
Shailini Malhotra
Anne Mason
Milla McLachlan
Doree Mehretu
Bill Metheny
Susanne Morris
George Ntiri
Frances O'Gorman
Aurora Pal-Montano
M. Susiflor Parel
Mary Joy Pigozzi
Dick Poynton
Sue Pregenzer
Evelyn Price
Nancy Lee Radtke
Mary Rainey
Peter Riley
Lynn Schlueter
Jim Schriner
Ruth Scott
David Sibalwa
Mariana Sollmann
Karen Collamore Sullivan
Darunee Tantiwiramanond
Godfred Tiboah-Ansah
Hamdesa Tuso
Dorothy Tweddell
Lela Vandenberg
Linda Gire Vavrus
Genie Wolfson
Linda Ziegahn